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THE NATIONAL Wool Grower

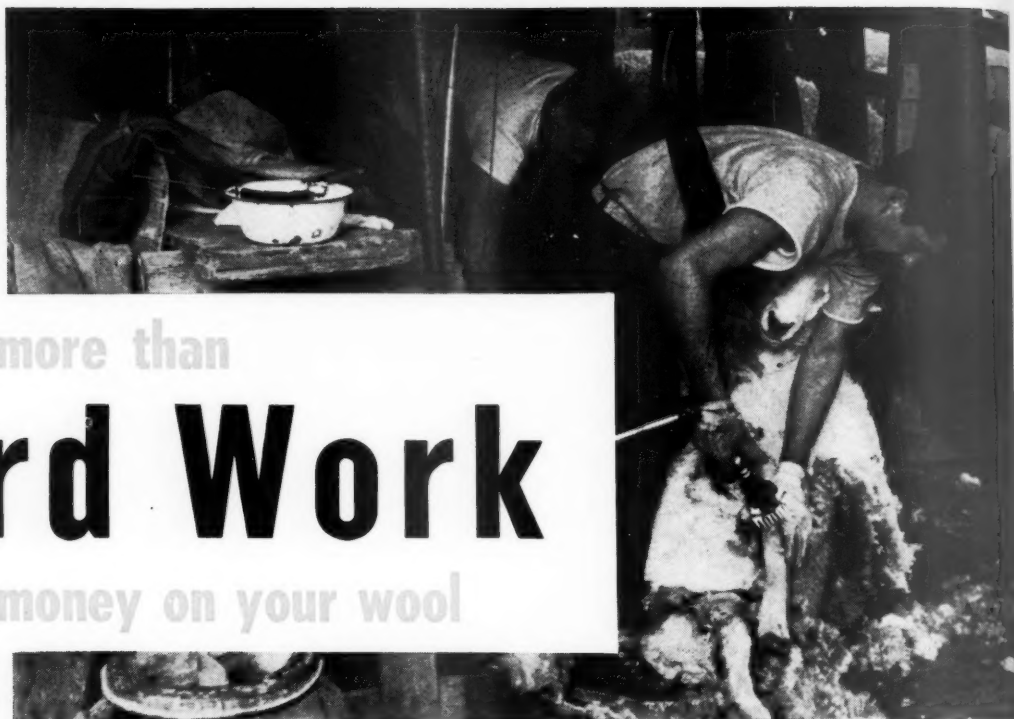
Volume XLV

NOVEMBER 1955

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Number 11





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THE STATE ASSOCIATIONS TOGETHER ARE:
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In This Issue

TRIBUTES BESTOWED ON "CASEY":

Leaders of various segments of the sheep industry have voiced their high praise for the untiring efforts of J. M. "Casey" Jones to the National Wool Growers Association. Read these comments and those of NATIONAL WOOL GROWER Editor Irene Young beginning on page 7 in this issue.

A DILEMMA IN NATURE:

The relationship of predators to rodents is really quite surprising. When such predators as coyotes become especially numerous, rodents (such as Jack Rabbits) should decline in numbers. At least that's what some people think. Well, they're wrong. See what you think about this dilemma on page 16 in this issue.

CULL THOSE OLD EWES!

This is the advice given in a special NATIONAL WOOL GROWER picture story on page 11 of this issue. Read and see the culling methods of Utah's Swan Brothers for your own information.

MISS AMERICA & WOOL:

Royalty received an all-wool wardrobe from the American Sheep Producers Council, Inc., when she (Miss America—Sharon Ritchie of Denver) returned to her home town in Colorado. G. N. Winder, president of the ASPC, presented her with this "around the clock wardrobe of wool." Page 12.

ASPC GETS ROLLING:

The American Sheep Producers Council, Inc., has laid a definite foundation on which to begin an effective lamb and wool promotion program. J. M. Jones has been appointed executive secretary of that group and an advertising agency has been selected. Read the latest report from the ASPC on page 10 in this issue.

BRANDING FLUIDS & WOOL:

This Month's Quiz, page 27, deals with the ever-present branding fluid problem. You'll also read in this issue, page 28, comments from a leading topmaker on the value of using a scourable branding fluid, and above all, never to use a fluid containing tar.

ALL THIS AND MORE—IN THIS ISSUE

LAMB GAMBOLINGS



"Isn't it a Shame?"

Ninth in a series of photographs and comments by Phyllis E. Wright of Durango, Colorado.



SHEEP CAMPS

12 and 14 FOOT

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One or Two Beds — Pat. 2,701,393

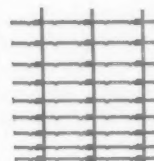
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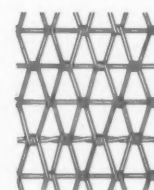
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91st Annual NWGA Convention

JANUARY 23-26, 1956

Hotel Texas, Fort Worth, Texas

Plan now to attend the 91st Annual Convention of the National Wool Growers Association in Fort Worth, Texas, January 23 through 26, 1956. Convention headquarters is the Hotel Texas, and reservations are being handled direct with the Hotel. All you have to do is fill in the blank below and mail to the Reservations Department of the Hotel Texas in Fort Worth.

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Hotel Texas
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Please reserve the following accommodations for the 91st Annual Convention of the National Wool Growers Association in Fort Worth, Texas, January 23 through 26, 1956:

Double-bedded Room Twin-bedded Room

Single Room Suite

For arrival, 1956; and departure, 1956.

To be occupied by: (please list name of each occupant)

(Signed)

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UTAH COLUMBIAS HEADED FOR SOUTH AMERICA

Sheep from two prominent Columbia flocks in Utah are now being acclimated to their new home in the high elevations of Peru. Twenty-seven head of Columbias were purchased from the Wynn S. Hansen flock, Collinston, Utah, and five head from the Mark Bradford flock, Spanish Fork, Utah.

Mr. Hansen was in Cheyenne, Wyoming, October 14, to supervise loading of the sheep on a plane headed for La-Oroya, Peru and the Cerro de Pasco ranch. The ranch headquarters is located at an elevation of 12,200 feet and the surrounding grazing lands reach an elevation of 16,500 feet above sea level. This will, therefore, be a good opportunity to test the hardiness of Columbia sheep raised in the mountain West and their ability to adjust from a little over a mile high elevation to that of three miles above sea level.

FOREST SERVICE PROMOTES

Clare W. Hendee, San Francisco, Regional Forester for California, has been appointed Assistant Chief of the Forest Service. He will succeed Earl W. Lovelidge, USDA, Washington, D. C., who has been appointed agricultural attache at Bogota, Columbia.

PUBLIC LAND TRANSACTIONS

A new schedule of service charges for processing public land transactions has been announced by Secretary of the Interior, Douglas McKay. The new public land and mineral lease transactions are expected to save the public \$219,000 a year in increased Treasury receipts.

The new schedule imposes a \$10 application service fee for grazing leases where the applicant has not previously held a lease on the lands applied for. Henceforth, a charge of \$10 per case will be made for any search of BLM records pertaining to grazing leases, licenses or permits where the requested information is supplied to lending agencies in connection with security for loans.

COMPULSORY WOOL CLASSING

Minimum standards for wool classing and packing have been made compulsory for the first time in South Africa, a recent International Wool Secretariat release states.

On the recommendation of the South African Wool Board regulations have been issued by the Government making it illegal for farmers to offer unclassified wool for sale or to pack wool contaminated with unsuitable branding fluid with other wool. Disorderly dumping of wool in bale also becomes an offense.

A separate set of regulations for export wool prohibits the indiscriminate cutting and slashing of bales in warehouses. Bales must be cut along the seams. Wool leaders expect that this will remove complaints about the presence of jute fibers in wool.

RAM ATTACKS HOUSEWIFE

A Lóa, Utah, housewife was seriously injured recently when she was attacked by an angry ram. The victim, Mrs. Dalton Okerlund, was attacked in the front yard of her residence when she attempted to drive the ram away.

She was found lying unconscious on the ground with the ram standing over her. Last reports listed her condition as "fair."

PEOPLE NEED MORE MEAT

The projected 215 million U. S. residents by 1975 will require a 30 per-

cent increase in the livestock and meat industry, the prognosticators estimate. That is based on present meat consumption per person, although the trend in this has been steadily upward through recent years. The population growth results from the more than four million babies born each year and the Nation's longer life expectancy.

HAMPSHIRE GROUP TO MEET

The 66th annual meeting of the American Hampshire Sheep Association will be held at the Stock Yards Inn, Chicago, at 3 p.m. on November 30.

Officers to be elected at the meeting will be the president, vice president, three district directors, two directors at large and a secretary-treasurer.

The meeting will be followed by a dinner for members at 6:30. After the dinner, Association President Beresford will show color slides taken in Scotland and England this fall.

100,000 REGISTRATIONS

The American Suffolk Sheep Society will soon reach registration number 100,000. The number 100,000 will be assigned to the champion ram at the Golden Spike National Livestock Show, Ogden, Utah, November 11-16, 1955.

The American Suffolk Sheep Society was organized in 1929 during the National Ram Sale, Salt Lake City, Utah.

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The president of our Company visited the farm of Dr. Grussendorf of Woodlands, Manitoba, Canada, where he was shown a 15-week old litter of pigs. Dr. Grussendorf observed that, being fed on Comfrey, these pigs are about one-third larger than they would have otherwise been.

To ensure your supply of root-cuttings, your order should be filed long in advance of delivery time. Orders are now taken for delivery in the spring between May 1st and June 15th. Price (cash with order) 50c per root-cutting, all charges prepaid. **Minimum order 30 root-cuttings.** Order now as many root-cuttings as you like. Orders are reserved in strict priority based on date of arrival at our office. For those who wish to establish plots of a ¼ acre or of a ½ acre, special prices available on application. Write for free Bulletin now.

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about our cover ...



AND for the harvest of the year, we give thanks. All our blessings of the year are pondered over at Thanksgiving time. And as the 'Horn of Plenty' runs over, it seems so natural that the harvest-time feasting should

include a delicious lamb roast. Thus we have tried to depict the Thanksgiving spirit on our November, 1955 cover, with an impressive lamb roast acting as the primary course for a dinner exemplifying the bounty of the harvest and for which we give thanks to God.

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CONTENTS...



Volume XLV

November, 1955

Number 11

414 CRANDALL BUILDING, SALT LAKE CITY 1, UTAH

TELEPHONE NO. EM 3-4483

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CONTENTS

FEATURED

"Casey" Jones Resigns After 15 Years	7
Industry Leaders Honor "Casey"	7
Edwin E. Marsh Appointed Acting Secretary	10
ASPC Selects Agency; Names Jones Secretary	10
Cull Out Those Old Ewes	11
Miss America Receives An All-Wool Wardrobe	12
A Dilemma In Nature	16

WOOL

C. S. S. Announces Details of Wool Stockpile Sale	14
Comments on CCC Wool Selling Program	15
October Wool Market	24
USDA Issues Wool Situation Report	24

LAMB

October Lamb Market	20
NWGA Lamb Promotion Activities	20
Lamb Dish of the Month	21

MISCELLANEOUS

Proposed Revisions of NWGA Constitution and By-Laws	13
Costly Livestock Losses Attacked	17
Texan Wins National Sheep Dog Trials	17
Nevadans Find Marking Harness Effective	17
Freight Rate Increases Are Made Permanent	22
I. C. C. Gives Unfavorable Decision	22

RAM SALES

Utah State Sale	23
U. S. Sheep Experiment Station Sale	23
Targhee Production Sale	23
Craig Ram Sale	23

REGULAR DEPARTMENTS

In This Issue	1
Cutting Chute	2
Research News	5
From State Presidents	15
The Auxiliaries	26
This Month's Quiz	27
From the Wool Bureau	28
Around the Range Country	30

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—Payment of dues in the National Wool Growers Association includes a year's subscription to the National Wool Grower. Dues and subscriptions are received along with state association dues by the secretaries shown for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. To non-members \$5.00 per year; 50 cents per copy. Entered as Second Class Matter, January, 1913, at the Post Office at Salt Lake City, Utah, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized August 23, 1918.

RESEARCH NEWS

A way to unlock some of the vast store of nutrients in generally wasted corn cobs, sugarcane bagasse, and low-quality hays is to let the bacteria in a sheep's rumen do it.

Rumen bacteria can digest two-thirds to three-fourths of the nutrient material in a pelleted combination of such ground roughage along with an equal weight of a high-energy concentrate. But it takes lots of bacteria to get much nutrient value out of roughages. Sheep fed these roughages alone have far too few ruminal bacteria for the job.

That's where the high energy supplement comes in. Bacteria use it to multiply rapidly in the rumen. That sets a force of bacteria to work on the roughage celluloses — breaking them down into volatile acids. Sheep digest not only the acids, but also most of the bacteria themselves — a nutritious protein food.

This role of bacteria was shown in studies conducted at USDA's Agricultural Research Center in Beltsville, Maryland. Three lots of sheep were fed a concentrate composed of 10 percent blackstrap molasses, 20 percent alfalfa meal, 30 percent corn distiller's grains with solubles, 18 percent soybean oil meal, 20 percent ground corn, and 2 percent salt. Each lot was fed an equal weight of roughage — cobs, bagasse, or poor grass hay.

A study was begun in 1945 to determine the effects of seeding rate upon the establishment, survival and yield of crested wheatgrass. Fall plantings were made at rates of 2, 4, 8, 12 and 24 pounds of seed per acre over a three-year period at three locations on the Upper Snake River Plains of Idaho.

Within the first three years after planting, the effect of seeding rate on stand establishment was very noticeable. During this period stands seeded at 2 and 4 pounds per acre contained fewer plants per foot of drill row and on the whole were not considered as successful as stands seeded at 8, 12 and 24 pounds per acre. By the sixth year, however, all stands were producing a like amount of herbage regardless of initial seeding rate.

The following conclusions are drawn with respect to seeding crested wheat-

grass on well prepared seedbeds on the Upper Snake River Plains.

1. Seeding rates of from 2 to 24 pounds per acre will produce satisfactory stands.

2. Heavy seeding is not a cause of stand failure from excessive competition between seedlings. Heavy seeding does involve unnecessary expense, of course, because of seed waste.

3. Ultimate herbage depends on site potential and cannot be increased by heavy seeding.

4. Light seedings require comparatively long periods of protection, but eventually result in complete stands.

5. Apparently about 8 pounds of seed per acre is adequate to produce a satisfactory stand within a reasonable length of time.

There are several very important factors that affect the fertility of a ram, according to a study made by the Commonwealth Scientific Research Organization (C.S.I.R.O.) of Australia.

It was brought out that such practices as immersion in arsenical dips or jetting with arsenic have a tendency of delaying potency of a ram. A slow recovery to full potency also follows fly strike, foot rot or foot abscess, the effect of prolonged heat, preparation for shows and the stress of journeys. Such factors as these were found to influence ram fertility for as long as two months after the conditions had ceased to exist.

The C.S.I.R.O. study also investigated vitamin A deficiency and found that the lack of this vitamin, through the extended absence of any grain feed, became an important factor in low lambing percentages.

Under Australian pastoral conditions, this vitamin A deficiency would only occur after 10 or 12 months on dry feed.

Farm Output Increases

Farm population has fallen by 10 million since 1910 but the national total has jumped from 92 to more than 165 million, an increase of 78 percent. In the same period, farm production has jumped 75 percent although acreage has stayed about the same and there are five million fewer farm workers. This means the farm output per man

has increased 174 percent in the 45 years.

The use of hormone pills to increase wool yield of sheep in New Zealand has been successfully carried out by D. S. Hart, senior lecturer in animal husbandry at the Canterbury Agricultural College at Lincoln, in the South Island.

Mr. Hart succeeded in increasing the wool yield of sheep 15 percent by the injection of a small synthetic hormone pill, L-thyroxine, in a fold of the skin of the sheep. Pills are inexpensive and can be injected with a syringe type of instrument fitted with a magazine to hold them.

Mr. Hart's research project stemmed from observing that wool growth could be increased by controlling the rhythm of periods of light and darkness in which the sheep live. He then traced the organ responsible for the increased growth to the sheep's pituitary gland which has hormonal functions. The next stage was the manufacture of the pills.

Close ties between the wool growing industry and well-organized research facilities in Australia have enabled research to "pay off" in a direct and clear-cut manner for the Dominion wool grower. This was the report given by two U. S. textile scientists upon their return from the first International Wool Textile Research Conference in Australia.

"Australia leads the world in instituting and applying research on wool production," according to Dr. John H. Dillon, director of the Textile Research Institute, Princeton, New Jersey. "For in Australia, more than in any other country, wool growers have seen the results of research and felt them in their pockets."

"We were especially impressed," Dr. Dillon stated, "with the eagerness of the Australian wool grower to create products which meet the requirements of the textile industry in all parts of the world. As an exporter country, Australia is aware that the processing problems in each country's wool textile industry are different. It is her aim to keep in touch with each wool-consuming country to learn its particular mill problems involving the use of wool."

Dr. Dillon mentioned that one of the greatest needs of the wool growing industry as a whole, is a means of cataloging and measuring the specific properties of the wool fiber. Specific means of measuring the properties of the wool fiber must be developed, he added, and a way must be found to convey these measurements to the wool processor in quantitative form.

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PEARL RIVER NEW YORK



The National Wool Grower

J. M. "Casey" Jones resigns as NWGA Executive Secretary after 15 years

J. M. "Casey" Jones is signing off on October 31 as executive secretary of the National Wool Growers Association, secretary of the American Wool Council, Inc., and co-editor of the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER.

He has held these positions since 1943. In that year he was made acting secretary after three years as assistant. The "acting" was dropped from the title in January 1944 and "executive" added in 1949.

Never an easy job, that of executive secretary of as active an organization as the National Wool Growers Association, it was a particularly difficult one when "Casey" came to the post. It was wartime. Everything the sheepman needed in his operation was involved in the defense program. The shortage of labor, the rationing of everything sheepmen used, price ceilings, controls and quotas on sheepmen's products—all of these problems had to be studied and appeals made for relief.

As early as 1941, "Casey" was studying Government orders and analyzing them for readers of the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER. He would just get one set done and out would come a series of amendments. None of them ever stayed put and only in 1953 were controls finally written off.

It was not long after he became secretary that "Casey" was making appearances before Congressional committees in behalf of the industry. Every year since then he has spent from two to seven months in the Nation's Capital. To cover the years that "Casey" has

walked hundreds of miles of Washington corridors telling the story of the sheep industry's problems is unnecessary. He himself has reported them fully and accurately on the editorial page and in separate articles in the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER . . . a notable contribution to Association members.

His reports, however, have not indicated how difficult it has been for so energetic a person to wait for action; nor have they said much about frustrations, such as not being able to secure an adequate tariff on wool or legislation, thus far, that would bring stability to the grazing use of National Forest lands.

But there are always compensations. The National Wool Act of 1954, secured during "Casey's" secretaryship, is one of these. With its new incentive price approach and the discontinuance of stockpile building, and with its "self-help" promotion program which sheep owners have approved, it has great potentialities, if given an opportunity to work. Through its enactment also came assurance from Administration officials that the duties on raw wool would not be reduced. That commitment has been kept. They are not included in the list of a thousand items now under consideration for tariff reductions under the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1955.

"Casey" brought to the National Association office an excellent background. He was born on a ranch in Hayden, Colorado, herded sheep for his father and later managed a ranch, handling

a dairy and retail marketing business along with a flock of 1200 sheep. His formal education was largely in business and banking administration.

We here in the Salt Lake office, who have worked so closely with "Casey," have fully recognized his unusual administrative ability. With the approval of the Executive Committee, he revised and simplified the methods of handling the accounts of the National Wool Growers Association, the American Wool Council and the National Wool Growers Assn. Company, which publishes the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER. He also set up a practical and feasible subscription system for the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER.

Always an energetic and alert worker himself, he has kept all of the office personnel on their toes, asking everyone to give their best to the Association they serve. But he has never asked anything he himself did not give. If we worked hard, "Casey" worked harder.

We will miss the sense of security he has given us in our work. We have always been sure that he would put us straight on facts about industry problems and their interpretations. He knew just where the grazing legislation was, why the Customs Simplification Act was dangerous, how the wool futures market operated, why the capital gains amendment to the Internal Revenue Code was beneficial. He has a comprehensive grasp on all the many ramifications of Association work. He has talked fully about work projects and has listened to our points of view and been willing to accept suggestions.

To any position he may hold in the future, we know he will give the all-out loyal service he has given during his 15 years with the National Wool Growers Association. We wish him and his family the best of good fortune.

—I. Y.

Industry leaders honor "Casey"

IT was with a great deal of regret that I received notice of the resignation of J. M. Jones as executive secretary of the National Wool Growers Association.

I have been personally associated with "Casey" for 15 years and found in him all the good qualities we hope to see in our associates: trustworthiness, honesty, integrity, with the ability and push to carry on anything necessary for the success of the organization.

He has made a great contribution to the domestic wool industry.

—Ray W. Willoughby, Honorary President

I personally feel that the resignation of J. M. Jones as executive secretary of the National Wool Growers Association is a great loss to our organization. He has served the Association faithfully and well for many years. I wish him well in any future undertaking.

—Sylvan J. Pauly, Honorary President

I have been associated with "Casey" Jones in the National Wool Growers Association for a number of years and cannot speak too highly of him. His leaving the National Association will be a great loss, for he is more familiar with the problems of the sheep producer than anyone else in the country today and knows all the angles to the legislative work. I wish him a very successful future; I know he will do his efficient best for any group with which he is associated.

—Angus McIntosh, Vice President
National Wool Growers Association

THE National Wool Growers Association will surely miss "Casey" Jones. He has been a very good secretary, thoroughly familiar with the sheepmen's problems, after years of experience.

While we apparently differed on some issues in past years, I have always found him honest and sincere in his ideas. I have admired him for standing up to his principles and fighting for them. Nothing comes easy, but success comes to the one who fights for what he thinks is right.

—A. R. Bohoskey, Former NWGA V. P.

AS a member of Congress for 10 years, I worked closely with J. M. Jones, executive secretary of the National Wool Growers Association, on behalf of the sheep growers of this country. His efforts have been untiring to get legislation that would be helpful to the wool and lamb producers of the United States. Those efforts culminated in the passage of a law last year which put sheepmen in a very favorable position at the present time. A large measure of the success of the passage of this law is due to "Casey's" untiring efforts. The sheepmen certainly must recognize the great service he has rendered.

—Wesley A. D'Ewart
Assistant Secretary
Department of the Interior

I am so happy to see you put in active charge of the promotion of uses of sheep production items. You will do a great job, Casey. If I can be of any assistance in this vital undertaking, you or Norm Winder will please me if you call on me. With warm regards.

—Edwin C. Johnson, Governor
State of Colorado

I was very much surprised and also very sorry to learn of the resignation of J. M. Jones from his position with the National Wool Growers Association. He has done a most outstanding job, in my opinion, and made a most significant contribution to the interests of the sheepmen of America.

—L. A. Kauffman, Chairman
Department of Science
The Ohio State University

WORKING with "Casey" off and on over all the years he has been secretary of the National Wool Growers Association, I have always found him to be both physically and mentally alert. He is a clear thinker, a good organizer and ever willing to give from his great supply of energy his utmost to advance the interests of those he serves. I regret very much to see him leave the National Wool Growers Association, but surely wish him well in whatever comes next.

—Vernon Metcalf, Consultant
Nevada Wool Growers Association

"CASEY" has been a very able and capable executive for the National Wool Growers Association. His ability, integrity, honesty and hard work have resulted in many accomplishments for the industry and the organization during the past 12 years he has served as executive secretary. It has been a pleasure to have been so closely associated with him during that time. I know he will serve well any group with whom he is associated.

—B. H. Robison, President
Nevada Wool Growers Association

I sincerely hate to see "Casey" leave the National Wool Growers Association. He has been an outstanding secretary for the National, and is perhaps the outstanding secretary of any livestock organization in the Nation. His interest in the sheep business, his energy and effectiveness in getting things done for us in Washington add up to an excellent job for the industry. Montana growers regard him very highly, and wish him success in all his future undertakings.

—A. C. Grande, President
Montana Wool Growers Association

"CASEY" Jones has been the spokesman and workhorse of the National Wool Growers Association since 1943. Every sheep producer in the United States today has, in some form or another, felt "Casey's" influence and benefited by it. His crowning achievement was the major part he played in the conception of the National Wool Act and its final approval. The members of the Colorado Wool Growers Association join in saying, "Thanks and good luck" to "Casey" Jones.

—Dale Gillan, Secretary
Colorado Wool Growers Association
(Record Stockman, September 29, 1955)

J. M. Jones has been an ardent and hardworker for the sheep industry since 1940 and has proved himself an excellent administrator. He has also made a wide circle of friends for the wool growers' interests. He has done a wonderful job for us and his resignation as executive secretary will be a great loss to the National Wool Growers Association.

—Corwin King, President
—George K. Hislop, Vice President
Oregon Wool Growers Association

"CASEY" Jones has done an outstanding job for the wool growers of this country and his loss to the Association will be keenly felt. We of the Oregon Wool Growers Association wish him every success in any future endeavors. We hope that "Casey" will always feel that he and his wife and two charming daughters have a standing invitation to join us at any of our conventions or meetings. Again, "Casey," the Oregon Wool Growers wish you the very best of luck. Your services to the sheep industry will never be forgotten.

—Oregon Wool Growers Association
(Corral Dust, September 1955)

"CASEY'S" foresight and vision with respect to the economic plight of the sheep industry has been outstanding and was culminated by the passage of the National Wool Act of 1954 and the passage of the referendum for lamb and wool promotion as provided for in Section 708 of that act. The ideas of such a program were advanced by him several years ago when it became apparent that the industry was to be denied the tariff protection which it had long requested.

All things considered, his contributions to the sheep industry and his long record of fine achievements will be felt for many years to come.

Montana sheepmen, as well as others in the industry, will miss him from the National Association and wish him great success in the future.

—Everett E. Shuey, Secretary
Montana Wool Growers Association
(Montana Wool Grower, October, 1955)

THE officers of the California Range Association have worked very closely with J. M. "Casey" Jones in recent years. He has earned our great respect, for his ability and for his long, hard work on behalf of the sheep industry.

—John P. Bidegaray, President
California Range Association

The National Wool Grower

MY compliments and commendation are extended to you on the very excellent work that you have done over a period of years with the National Wool Growers. I know that in your new position with the American Sheep Producers Council you will apply yourself in the same outstanding manner and do a job for them that all of your friends know you can do with great success.

—E. G. Reed, General Live Stock Agent
Union Pacific Railroad

I want to extend my best wishes and congratulate you on your selection for the new job. It is gratifying to know that some one so well qualified has been chosen. I fully realize the important task and problems ahead; but you will have the ability and experience to well serve the sheep and wool industry.

—Fred Beier, Jr.
U. S. Government Statistician
Denver, Colorado

JUST a note to compliment you in your new job. I know that you have labored long for the industry and even though you are sometimes criticized, you had enough strength of character to move straight ahead. I know that your service may have in the past been at some financial loss to you compared with other work you might have done but the experience you now have and the friendships and acquaintances you have made from coast to coast will prove invaluable to you. Sincerely I hope you will set your ideal the same in your new job.

—J. C. Petersen, President
Petersen Sheep Company

I am thrilled to read the dispatch from Denver stating that you have been named Executive Secretary of the American Sheep Producers Council. As I have said so many times, to you and many others, you are clearly entitled to this job—because you can do it better than anyone else. The best builder of a bridge is always the one who put in the piers.

Again I extend my sincere congratulations to you and Norman on your respective positions and upon the great opportunities before you for serving the entire livestock industry of America.

—Sam Guard
Editor of Breeder's Gazette

WE were quite surprised and unhappy to learn from an article in the Record Stockman issue of September 29 that J. M. Jones had resigned from the National Wool Growers Association. "Casey" has effectively served the organization for many years and will be sorely missed by all of those interested in the success of the National Wool Growers Association.

—W. L. Pier, Division Manager
Fort Worth (Texas) Stockyards

WE have read in a number of papers the account of your resignation as Executive Secretary of the National Wool Growers Association and thought we would like to offer our best wishes for a successful and pleasant future career in whatever endeavor you choose to follow. We also want to express our appreciation for the fine relationship we have enjoyed with you while Secretary of the National Wool Growers Association and for the cooperation you have extended when we have needed your help.

—Reed W. Warnick
Wilkins & Co., Ltd.



THE J. M. JONES FAMILY
Kendra, Esther, Ayliffe and "Casey"

Salt Lake Tribune

Business Portrait

'Casey' Jones ... All Aboard for Wool

Although J. Melvon "Casey" Jones was probably unaware of the implications at the time, a noteworthy career as a sheepman started for him when he was a lad roaming mountain pastures behind a flock of sheep in Scott County, Colo.

That was nearly 40 years ago. And the part Mr. Jones was to play in the sheep and wool industry of the nation did not become full grown until he had first tried his hand at banking, school teaching and managing a large dairy farm and marketing agency.

Born on a farm near Hayden, Colo., a town of small population north of Williams Fork Mountains and south of towering Wetla Peak in Elkhead Mountains, Mr. Jones' earliest acquaintance with sheep was while tending his father's flocks.

Herding sheep in his spare time, he recalls now, was sometimes an irksome task. But more often it held pleasures which came only to a boy whose world is a verdant valley bounded by mountains and blue skies and populated by animals whose language was intelligible.

The nickname "Casey" had its origin about the same time as Mr. Jones' early training as a sheepman but from an entirely different source than the sheep business. "Casey" was the name of a character young J. Melvon Jones enacted in a fourth grade school play. That incident, coupled with the then current tune and catchy words of a popular railroad ballad about a "brave engineer named Casey Jones" fastened the nickname on schoolboy Jones. Mr. Jones still carries it with a certain amount of pride and satisfaction.

After completing public schools in the county of his birth, young Jones attended University of Colorado, majoring in business administration and banking. He was graduated in 1931 and did post-graduate work at Colorado State Teachers College while working for the Hayden bank.

From 1932 to 1935 he was superintendent of schools at Yampa, Colo. Leaving that position he became manager of a ranch which maintained 1,200 head of sheep. He also handled dairying and retail marketing business. In 1937 he returned to banking and became livestock loan inspector for Moffat County State Bank, Craig, Colo.

Mr. Jones married Esther Elliott in September 1940. They have two daughters, Kendra and Ayliffe, and for many years have resided at 1247 E. 17th South.

From his earliest connection with the top sheepman's association of the country, Mr. Jones' painstaking thoroughness about finances and accounting attracted attention.

He worked under seven different NWGA presidents and was often commended by the executive committee for completeness and accuracy of his accounting practices and reports.

On Nov. 1 Mr. Jones will move on to a new position and fresh challenge in the sheep and wool industry. Resigning the post with National Wool Growers Assn. effective Oct. 31, he will become executive manager of American Sheep Producers Council, Inc., with headquarters at Denver.

The council has been designated as the growers' representative in a program organized under the National Wool Act of 1954 to promote and advertise the industry's products using a fund created through voluntary deductions from incentive payments received from growers of wool and lambs. The council's board of directors is made up of officials from nine other national and state wool producing groups.

Always active in programs to build up the industry, Mr. Jones increased his efforts during war years when materials used by the industry were scarce and prices received for products were frozen. Recently his efforts have been beamed to securing stability of tenure in use of grazing lands. He became a member of the National Grass Lands Advisory Council in 1951.

During his 15 years with NWGA, the erstwhile boy shepherd has remained in Washington, D.C., from three to 11 months out of each year so he could better observe and acquaint himself and association members with national and world economic and industrial trends, especially in connection with the sheep and wool industry. He made personal and business friends among Republican and Democratic members of Congress on a nonpartisan basis. He was instrumental in establishing many research projects of importance to producers of wool and lambs.

"It was with some hesitation that I decided to tender my resignation from National Wool Growers Assn.," Mr. Jones said.

He warned that the wool carryover, estimated at 150 million pounds on government inventory, from former wool programs will be a deterrent to the present program unless the backlog is disposed of in an orderly manner. He advised state and national associations to co-operate and take advantage of opportunities to improve the National Wool Act during the second session of the 84th Congress "which might witness one of the bitterest farm fights in history."

"Extreme fluctuations in the lamb market are as serious as ever," Mr. Jones added. "Therefore, the industry problems continue in multiple form, but tools have now been provided which can aid in solutions, I believe."



J. Melvon "Casey" Jones ... herding sheep led to top job in wool industry.



EDWIN E. MARSH
Acting NWGA Executive Secretary

E. E. Marsh Appointed As Acting Secretary

ASSISTANT Secretary Edwin E. Marsh has been appointed acting executive secretary of the National Wool Growers Association. The appointment was made by President J. H. Breckenridge with the approval of the Executive Committee. President W. H. Steiwer has also asked him to serve as acting secretary of the American Wool Council, Inc.

These appointments will stand until the executive groups of both organizations can meet formally and make permanent selections for the positions.

Ed Marsh has been with the National Association since 1944. His previous employment included secretarial work with the Union Pacific Railroad at Denver and in the traffic department of the Denver Union Stock Yard Company under President L. M. Pexton.

Ed's first work with the National was along organization lines. At many local meetings of the State associations affiliated with the National, he presented charts—in the preparation of which Ed assisted—showing how strong organizations benefit individual sheepmen.

He has also worked over a wide area for the purpose of getting better cooperation from commission men at various markets in the collection of special lamb promotion funds.

Our Acting Executive Secretary is probably best known, however, for his very efficient management of the National Ram Sale during the last five years. In connection with that major sheep event, he has visited most of the consignors each year, taken pictures of their sale offerings, and of their sheep

breeding plant for use in publicizing the sale and the individual consignor's offerings. His "tour" stories in the National Wool Grower speak for themselves.

As assistant secretary, Ed has assembled quite a sheaf of statistics and assisted in writing briefs on tariffs, price controls, grazing on Federal lands and other matters. The preparation of many of the Association brochures has also fallen to a large extent on Ed's shoulders. He worked with the late President Howard Vaughn in getting out "What About Sheep" to assist sheepmen, particularly new operators, in the management of their sheep flocks. The booklet received wide distribution.

As a "side-line," Ed has been secretary of the National Association's Vibriosis Committee since it was set up in 1952. To secure appropriations for research on that disease, he prepared and presented testimony before the House Sub-committee on Agricultural Appropriations in March 1954. The appropriations were granted and are now being used in research work in five Western States.

In 1954 Ed spent six weeks in Washington assisting with the work on the passage of wool legislation and meeting various members of Congress and Government officials.

In the spring of 1952, he also worked up much of the script used and assisted with the arrangements for the famous dinner given top Government officials and members of Congress to launch the "We Must Have More Wool and Lamb" program at the Washington level.

His 11 years' experience with the Association equip Ed to "carry on" in excellent manner for the National Wool Growers Association and the American Wool Council.

—I. Y.

SOUTH CAROLINA "WOOL WEEK"

Charleston, South Carolina, is holding its first annual "Wool Week" celebration the week of November 7 to 12. The event is one of great importance in promoting and encouraging the use of wool on an international basis, according to William McG. Morrison, Mayor of Charleston, and general chairman of the celebration.

Leaders of all segments of the wool industry are members of the "Wool Week" committee. The Wool Bureau assisted in planning an elaborate program.

The week-long celebration had the support of the City and County of Charleston, State of South Carolina, civic groups, and the wool and shipping interests.

ASPC Selects Agency; Names Jones Secretary

THE directors of the American Sheep Producer Council, Inc., met at Denver, Colorado October 11 with 100 percent attendance. They made J. M. Jones executive secretary to work under the direction of President G. N. Winder. I. H. Jacob of the National Livestock Producers Association was elected treasurer and Miss Eunice Litwiler, formerly with the Colorado Wool Growers Association, was appointed secretary-bookkeeper.

Presentations from 42 advertising and public relations agencies were reviewed by the Advertising Agency Committee under the chairmanship of John Noh of Idaho. Of that number, the applications of four agencies were selected for further study and review by the committee.

The final screening of these advertising agencies was done by the Advertising Agency Committee on October 23-24 in Denver. The firm of Botsford, Constantine and Gardner of San Francisco was selected.

Pending the working out of legal difficulties in securing funds in advance of the deductions from incentive payments, the Colorado National Bank of Denver has agreed to extend a line of credit amounting to \$250,000 for the interim period between September 12, 1955 and June 30, 1956.

An administrative budget and docket have been prepared and submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture. The development of a program for the interim period, looking toward the long-range activities of American Sheep Producers Council is now in process. It is being prepared by the staff in cooperation with the newly selected advertising agency, Botsford, Constantine and Gardner.

The headquarters office of American Sheep Producers Council after November 1 will be: 1575 Sherman Street, Suite 714, Denver. This location was selected after a thorough investigation of all available office space in Denver. The building is one of the newest and finest office buildings in Denver and with an excellent location as far as accessibility is concerned. The space is comparatively small, but adequate for present needs.

President Winder has called the next meeting of the Board of Directors at the Council's office for Monday, December 12, 1955. At that time proposals for the programs for the intermediate period for both wool and lamb will be presented.



Cull out those old ewes!

A NATIONAL WOOL GROWER PICTURE STORY

High up in Utah's beautiful Rocky Mountains lies the Weber County summer range of the Swan Brothers Land and Livestock Company. Late in September and early October, The Swan Brothers, Thornley, Bill and Whitney, start preparing for their fall trek to the winter range near Promontory Point on Utah's Great Salt Lake. Before they leave the summer range, however, they make sure that the ewes they take with them are in good shape and will still be with them at the end of a rugged winter. So, after shipping the lambs to market, they carefully inspect their entire ewe flock and run them through the cutting chutes at their mountain corral.



1. After bringing their bands in from the summer range, herders help work the ewes for inspection in the corral. If any ewe doesn't meet the rigorous standards set for the winter bands, she is then marked and later culled out.



2. Ewes are held in alley leading to cutting chute by herders and dog. Aged sheep (broken mouths) are carefully watched for as are those with bad bags, dries (which were marked at lambing) and poor doers.



3. Above, Pierre, a Easque herder, and horse watch the ewes round the turn into the chute. Note the markings on the sheep. Culls were marked with green chalk and others were branded (with scourable fluid) for the winter band.



4. As the ewes come down the cutting chute, there are two gates that can be used for separating the culled ewes. In the picture at the top of the page both gates and the pen at the first gate can be clearly seen. Ewes to be held over run straight through the chute and not through a gate.



MISS SHARON RITCHIE, the new Miss America, shows her satisfaction at receiving an all-wool wardrobe from G. N. Winder (right), president of the American Sheep Producers Council, Inc.



MISS AMERICA RECEIVES AN ALL-WOOL WARDROBE

Lovely Sharon Ritchie, Miss America, was presented with an "around the clock wardrobe of all wool" by the American Sheep Producers Council, Inc., when she returned to her home in Denver. The ASPC was the first organization to present the newly crowned beauty queen with gifts. The presentation was made under the direction of G. N. Winder, president of the recently formed ASPC, promotion agency for United States sheepmen at a reception in the Park Lane Hotel the evening of October 14.

MISS AMERICA'S WARDROBE



PART OF THE "AROUND the clock wardrobe of all wool" is shown on the mannequins above. Complete list and description of wardrobe is given in the column at the right.

1. Dramatic peignoir of Botany flannel in fountain blue. Cerise velvet ribbon insertion outlined in rhinestones, forms a deep bodice yoke. Long cerise velvet streamers reach to the hemline of the peignoir.
2. Wool flannel bermuda shorts in the important charcoal tone. Worn with fashion's new casual favorite, a bold wool bulky knit sweater in white.
3. Moss green wool jersey blouse with button front detail. The skirt, a muted wool plaid wrap-around designed by English couturier Digby Morton, flaunts a back hip pocket.
4. Balsam green wool three piece costume suit with box jacket, slim skirt. To complete the costume look, a champagne toned cashmere sweater with elaborate brocade insets at the neckline.
5. Overblouse silhouette in a two piece dress of salt and pepper wool tweed. The overblouse belted very low, with black grosgrain tie at the neckline. The skirt, softly flared.
6. Featherweight chiffon wool broadcloth fashions a dramatic cocktail dress by Harvey Berin. A slim sheath in antique grey with flattering off the shoulder detailing, the accent of a bow at the bodice.
7. Polished black coat in a sleek fleecy woolen. A stunning, sophisticated flow of fabric. Styled with deep collar that ties in a soft bow at the neckline.

Proposed Revisions of NWGA Constitution and By-Laws

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the National Wool Growers Association, at the December, 1954 convention, in Salt Lake City, instructed the President to appoint a special committee to draw up changes in the NWGA Constitution and By-laws to clarify voting in conventions and in Executive Committee meetings.

The Honorary Presidents—R. C. Rich, G. N. Winder, Sylvan J. Pauly, W. H. Steiwer and Ray W. Willoughby—were asked to serve as the committee, with Mr. Steiwer as chairman.

This special committee submitted the results of its deliberations to the Executive Committee at its meeting in Yakima, Washington, June 27-28. They held that there was no need to change the wording of the section dealing with voting in conventions, and the Executive Committee concurred. The Executive Committee also approved on a divided vote a motion that the Constitution and By-laws be amended by reducing the number of vice presidents from five to one.

The articles of the Constitution which it is proposed to amend are set up below. The words that would be deleted are enclosed in parentheses and the new words, underscored.

ARTICLE VI.

Section 1. Officers of this Association shall be a President, (five) a Vice-President (s), and an Executive Secretary-Treasurer(,) (all of whom, with the exception of the Executive-Secretary-Treasurer,) The President and the Vice-President shall be members of approved State Associations.

ARTICLE VII.

Section 1. The President and the Vice-President(s) shall be elected by the annual convention. They shall be nominated by a nominating committee consisting of one member from each approved State Association, appointed by the State. After the report of the nominating committee has been accepted, further nominations may be made from the floor. A majority of votes cast shall be necessary for election. In the event a majority is not reached on the first ballot for (any) either office, the two nominees receiving the highest number of votes will be the nominees on a second ballot, and the one receiving the majority vote will be elected.

Section 2. Executive Secretary-Treasurer. The Executive Committee shall employ the Executive Secretary-Treasurer and fix his rate of compensation, which shall be on an annual basis, payable monthly.

ARTICLE VIII. Duties of Officers

Section 1. President. Subject to the direction of the Executive Committee, the President shall have general supervision of the affairs of this Association, and in addition it shall be his duty—

- (a) To preside at Executive Committee meetings, conventions and other meetings of this Association.
- (b) To appoint all standing committees with the advice and consent of the Executive Committee.
- (c) To appoint Emergency and Special Committees.

Section 2. Vice President(s). In the absence of the President, or in the event of his inability to act, the (Executive Committee shall designate one of the five) Vice President(s) shall act in place of the President.

Section 3. Executive Secretary-Treasurer—The Executive Secretary-Treasurer shall be the general manager of this Association under the direction of the President and the Executive Committee. Without limiting the duties which may be imposed upon him from time to time by the Executive Committee or the President, the following shall be his duties:

- (a) To devote all his time to the business and interests of the Association.
- (b) To be ex-officio Secretary of the Executive Committee.
- (c) To conduct the correspondence of the Association, keep all records and general accounts, collect fees, annual dues and assessments.
- (d) To make such reports to the Executive Committee as they may from time to time require.
- (e) To sign all vouchers for expenditures of money, with the approval of the President.
- (f) To report annually the finances of the Association to the Executive Committee.

The Executive Secretary-Treasurer shall give bond in such amount con-

ditioned upon the faithful performance of his duties as the President may require, and he shall be subject to dismissal by the President at any time, with the approval of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE X.

Section 1. There shall be an Executive Committee composed of the President, (five) the Vice-President(s), and one member from each approved State Association. Each approved State Association shall name a member and an alternate member to this Committee. In the event the member or alternate from a State Association cannot attend, the State Association may select (an alternate) in their stead(.) some other member or officer as the alternate of such Association. Members and alternates from approved State Associations shall be recognized as such upon certification to this Association by the proper officers of such approved State Association.

Section 2. Subject to the authority of the membership expressed in convention, the Executive Committee shall have full power to conduct the affairs of this Association. It shall meet upon ten days' written notice of the President, or upon the written request of five of its members from five approved State Associations. The Secretary shall issue the call for meeting. A majority of the members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum.

Section 3. Voting in the Executive Committee meetings shall be done by members of the Executive Committee. The President shall be entitled to vote only in the event of a tie.

Section 4. In case of vacancy in any office, the Executive Committee shall be empowered to fill the office by appointment until the next annual convention.

This publication of these proposed amendments meets the requirements of Article XIV of the Constitution and By-laws which reads as follows:

ARTICLE XIV.

Section 1. This Constitution may be amended by two-thirds of all the votes cast at any regular or special convention. Any State Association may propose an amendment to this Constitution by filing in writing with the Secretary, provided that the proposed amendment in its entirety is published in the National Wool Grower at least 60 days prior to any such convention at which it will be considered.

Action on the proposed amendments will be taken at the 91st convention of the National Wool Growers Association at Fort Worth, Texas, January 23-26, 1956.

C. S. S. Announces Details for Sale of Government Wool Stockpile

THE Commodity Stabilization Service, early in October, sent its proposed plan for selling the wool stockpile of the Commodity Credit Corporation after November 1, 1955, to all handlers, the Boston Wool Trade and the National Association of Wool Manufacturers for comment.

The general policy to govern in the disposal of this inventory is to sell 1/24 of the volume of wool on hand November 1, or about six million pounds monthly, on a competitive bid basis. Upset prices will be set but not announced.

Wool growers are primarily interested in how these upset prices will be determined. According to the tentative plan just distributed, a schedule of prices by grade and classification will be developed by the Washington office of the CSS and the Boston CSS Commodity Office. These prices "will take into consideration currently reported market prices at Boston and the relation of those price levels to prices in foreign markets." (Prices at the principal foreign markets are currently slightly higher than domestic.)

This schedule, the proposal says, may "include latitude to accept lower prices for the older wools and odd lots."

Consideration will also be given to monthly reports of sales by handlers on the open market, if they care to submit them.

Handlers may sell any of the CCC wools at not less than 103 percent of the 1954 loan value plus commission without obtaining approval of prices from the Boston CSS Commodity Office. This is the minimum level at which the inventory wools were sold from May through October 1955. Wool sold on this price basis after November 1 will not be included in the monthly quota.

Sales of stockpile wools under the new plan will be made by handlers holding contracts to sell CCC owned wool. They will show the wool "in accordance with good commercial practice." Although they will not be required to show every lot of wool to a bidder, they will be expected to show any grade or class of wool in which the bidder "indicates a genuine interest."

When a handler is notified of the acceptance of a bid, he will deliver the wool to the successful bidder, collect

the sales proceeds and send the remittance to the CCC. At the same time, he will request payment of his sales commission.

Bidders must submit their bids with specific description of the lot directly to the Boston CSS Commodity Office in writing or by telegram. Bids will be received the first week of the month and each week thereafter until the maximum quota for the month has been reached. To get consideration in a given week, the bid must be received in the Boston office by 2 p.m. (E.S.T.) Tuesday. Notices of acceptance of bids will be filed not later than 8 a.m. (E.S.T.) Thursday.

All bids will be submitted in the form set by the CCC. The sale is final if the bid is accepted. All bids will be made on a "delivered Boston basis." Those on grease wool will be made on a grease basis, and no sales will be made "subject to determination of shrinkage on the basis of a recore." Bids on scoured or carbonized wool will be made on a scoured basis. Prices for wool stored outside the New England States will be subject to the freight allowance prescribed by CCC. Handlers will be able to inform the bidder on the freight allowance that may be applied to any lot of wool.

On lots of grease wool of 24,000 pounds or less, the bid must cover the entire lot. On lots of scoured or carbonized wool, the quantity is 10,000 pounds or less. In the case of lots above those amounts, bids may be made on partial lots if the bidder agrees to taken not less than 24,000 pounds of grease wool or 10,000 pounds of scoured or carbonized wool and the remainder

of the lot is not less than 10,000 pounds of grease wool or 5,000 pounds of scoured or carbonized wool.

Payment terms, risk of loss and the period during which CCC will pay storage charges on wool sold by this method will be the same as those set forth in the current handler's agreement and sales instructions.

Compensation for burlap bags or bale covers must not be included in the bids. Payment for, or return of, these bags or covers will be arranged between the handler and the bidder.

Bids will be tabulated by the Boston Office on separate sheets for each grade and class. This tabulation will also show the 1954 appraisal value, the selling price to November 1 (103 percent of the 1954 loan rate plus sales commission) and the upset price. All bids for grease wool will be converted to a clean basis. The appraisal certificate shrinkage will be used. If any discounts are noted on the certificate, they will be taken into account after and not before the clean price is figured. For example, if a bid of 50 cents a grease pound is made on a lot of wool that shrinks 50 percent, the clean price will be \$1.00. If a two-cent discount is shown on the appraisal certificate, the bid will be shown as \$1.02 a clean pound. If no discount is indicated, the bid will be listed as \$1.00.

Decision on acceptance of bids will be made by the Boston CSS Commodity Office "in consultation with the Livestock and Dairy Division and the CCC General Sales Manager." "This may be done," the proposed plan states, "by the General Sales Manager authorizing the Boston office to make acceptance on the basis of approved upset prices for each grade and class of wool in the CCC inventory."

After the successful bidder and the handler holding that particular lot of wool are notified of bid acceptance, the handler will finish the transaction.

The Boston CSS Commodity Office will keep track of all sales and when the total reaches the maximum quota for the month, it will announce that the quota has been reached and no further bids may be submitted in that month.

Information on the quantity of wool sold by grade and class and the range of prices on a grease basis at which sales were made will be released by the Boston office as soon as possible after the acceptance of bids each week.

The Boston CSS Commodity Office also will keep an up-to-date listing of all the lots of wool in the CCC inventory by handler, by grade and class, and by warehouse for use in helping prospective buyers locate the wools in which they are interested.

OGDEN GATEWAY CASE REACHES SUPREME COURT

The U. S. Supreme Court on October 24 agreed to review a lower court decision in the Ogden Gateway case. This is the final step in a six-year battle between the Denver and Rio Grande Western and the Union Pacific Railroads over the establishment of joint or through rates on shipments moving through Ogden, Utah.

HERE ARE COMMENTS ON

CCC Wool Selling Program

THE National Wool Growers Association, along with other segments of the industry, requested that the CCC wool inventory be sold at auctions. NWGA officials still believe that method would be the best one. And the USDA has not precluded the use of auctions. The entire program is in the nature of an experiment and any plan will, no doubt, be subject to refinement and adjustment as it goes along. It just may be that eventually the Commodity Stabilization Service will decide to give the auction system a trial.

However far opinions may diverge on that point, there is general agreement that the crux of the present program is the establishment of upset prices. Along that line, we have picked up several interesting press comments.

"The main point that traders are concerned with," says the Commercial Bulletin of October 15, "is what the upset price will be. There is serious doubt whether the Government will accept bids as low as current market levels, but only time will tell what the actual selling price will be."

The Daily News Record of October 6 raises this question: "What is the market price today for domestic wool and how is it established?"

It would be very simple, the Record points out, to establish prices under an active selling market. Since activity is at a minimum at present, such procedure is most difficult.

There are two levels of value, they also say; one established by the buyers and the other by the sellers. The difference between the two is about five cents per pound on many grades. Which price level should be accepted?

The Daily News Record also stresses the fact that many times sales are made on the basis of an individual's position and have no relation to the actual market. Also, in some instances, for some reason or another, the real prices involved in wool sales are not released. Sometimes they are reported higher and sometimes lower than the actual purchase price.

Such situations, the Daily News Record says, show how difficult it will be to establish upset prices.

The October 17 weekly wool letter of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane makes this general comment:

"The Federal Government's plan to dispose of the CCC wool holdings will go into effect on November 1. At the

moment, there is considerable fuzziness about the details of the scheme and how they will work out in actual practice. Undoubtedly, clarity will be achieved in the course of time. The impending event, however, has caused some hesitation among spot buyers as well as speculative long interests in the future markets.

"The Government has a minimum upset price which is being kept secret. But there is no reason to believe that the minimum price will be dropped sharply compared with previous support prices; if for no other reason, the Government has an interest in the price being kept as high as possible. First, the higher the price, the lower will be the loss to the CCC. Secondly, the Government is committed to the same direct subsidy program next year as it is this season. Therefore, to break or seriously weaken prices would make its own burden more difficult. Lastly, the economic picture just does not seem to warrant sharply lower prices. The quantity offered each month is relatively small. Five million grease pounds offered monthly is not nearly large enough to offset the drain on free supplies caused by consumption. Furthermore, the U. S. is still dependent upon overseas supplies. With world prices above domestic levels, there seems little reason for domestic prices to weaken because of Government sales. It is even a possibility that the Government's price may be too high compared with the current market to move even the small quantity of wool being offered."

From State Presidents



B. H. Robison
Nevada

CONDITIONS POOR FOR NEVADA SHEEP

IN most sections of Nevada conditions for sheep growers were not promising during the early months of 1955. The weather was cold and dry, which naturally resulted in poor lamb crops. During June, July and August precipitation increased, and lambs came off the summer ranges in excellent condition. Sheep generally were in good shape for fall and winter ranges.

Feed conditions in the southern sections of Nevada are exceptionally good for fall and winter, while in the western section the opposite prevails. Conditions there are so poor that it has been necessary to declare it a drought area.

Feeder lambs from this section sold on the fall market for 15 and 16 cents, ewe lambs \$14.50 per head, good breeding ewes for \$18 to \$20 per head, and old ewes for \$5.50 per head.

I would like to pay tribute with a word of appreciation for the efficient service rendered to our National Wool Growers Association by our recently resigned secretary, "Casey" Jones. His tireless effort was always a great assistance in the progress and achievement of the organization.

—Burton H. Robison
October 22, 1955



John Noh
Idaho

REAL GROUNDS FOR OPTIMISM EXIST

THE presidents of State wool grower associations are granted a rare privilege when they are invited to write a short article each month for the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER magazine. I must admit that I have become as negligent in the use of this privilege as some of the other members of the fraternity.

This month I came face to face with the hard fact that the ex-presidents are not granted this privilege and any space granted to us must come in competition with people who know how to write. The nice part of this is that new presidents may have more and better ideas.

I have written before on the optimism of people in the sheep business. I am sure we have real grounds for optimism in the near future. There were 42 national advertising agencies, the best in the field, competing for the advertising account of the American Sheep Producers Council. We were soon to discover that there are many good agencies and the selection of the one best suited for our job was not to be easily made. Advertising and promotion for lamb and wool will not show immediate results but we can rest assured that with careful ground work in setting up the Council's organization, good public relations, proper research, a hard working board of directors and a good advertising and marketing agency we should see better days for our business.

—John Noh
October 21, 1955

**When coyote numbers increase, fewer rodents
should be found — Right? Well, that's wrong**

A DILEMMA IN NATURE

By E. C. CATES

**Branch of Predatory Animal and
Rodent Control, U. S. Fish and
Wildlife Service**

WHAT is the interrelationship of the larger predators and rodents?

There is much to be said these days on that subject. The larger predators, of course, are the coyotes, bobcats and mountain lions. Rodent species which at times in certain places become overabundant and destructive are pocket gophers, ground squirrels, prairie dogs and various field dogs and mice. The Jack Rabbit is not a rodent largely because of the extra set of more or less useless incisors that he possesses. However, when abundant he is one of the most destructive little animals in the western United States and at the same time is allergic to coyotes.

Do coyotes prey upon Jack Rabbits to the extent of controlling them? The first part of this question can be easily answered by saying that coyotes do eat rabbits. To answer the last part of our question, we must use authentic research data and reports of competent observers for many years back. Such material definitely shows that the rate of increase of Jack Rabbits depends upon climatic conditions and food supplies.

Also tularemia is considered the principal agent in causing abrupt "die-offs." In a few localities there has been some resemblance of regular cycles of Jack Rabbit "die-offs" and "build-ups." However, it cannot be said that Jack Rabbits will "build-up" then "die-off" every 10 years or whatever the period may be. Indications of cycles are more evident in the northwestern States than in the southwestern part of the country. All one can definitely state is that Jack Rabbits do build up and die off because of variable environmental factors.

Specific Relationship Example

What are coyotes doing while these so-called rapid cycles are in progress? Let us consider one specific example of a coyote-Jack Rabbit relationship on which there are exact records. Take Harney County, Oregon, since their data is authentic and very illustrative. From 1931 to date Harney County has had predator control in varying degrees

according to funds available for such work. The older methods apparently did not reduce coyote numbers to any great extent since the general pattern of animals removed from the country increased year by year, 1931 through 1944. Beginning in 1945, new and more drastic control methods were applied in Harney County and the actual count of animal scalps taken each year began to drop. The 1954 count of scalps was down to approximately the 1931 level.

Harney County also paid bounties on Jack Rabbits for this same total period, 1931 through 1954. According to the Harney County bounty records and reports of the Fish and Wildlife Service, Jack Rabbits gradually increased from 1931 to the peak year of 1936. The coyote take for the same period was fairly uniform until 1935 when it began to go up. Nearly twice as many coyotes were taken in 1946 as in 1931. Both Jack Rabbits and coyotes increased for the period 1931-36.

What happened to the Jack Rabbits in the ensuing years up until 1954? They decreased in number sharply in 1937 and gradually built up to a minor peak in 1941 (about half that of 1936). During the same time coyotes increased alarmingly as the highest catches on record in the county were for the period 1936 through 1945. Jack Rabbits declined sharply in 1942 and stayed low in numbers through 1947. This same situation was generally true all over the West. Again there was a Jack Rabbit build-up and peak period from 1948 through 1950 while coyotes were being greatly reduced by means of modern methods of control. Because of this factor many have assumed that the increase in rabbits was due to the decrease in coyotes for this period.

Low Coyote Population

For the next four years, the coyote population remained at a fairly uniformly low level and at the same time the Jack Rabbits continued to decline to almost record low numbers. If coyotes were the controlling factor or even a substantial influence on Jack Rabbit numbers, then the rabbits should have increased in Harney County during the 1951 to 1954 period. They did increase in a few other local western areas yet decreased over much of the country. Coyote populations varied



but generally were low throughout much of the western range area where organized control was conducted during this same period. The Harney County example is only typical of many others from which any reasonable man can deduce that Jack Rabbit populations are bound to rise and fall regardless of coyote numbers.

Let us take a look at the relationship of coyotes and the smaller rodents such as field mice, ground squirrels, pocket gophers or prairie dogs. Studies and observations clearly prove that coyotes consume many of these small animals but how does this affect the rodent population trend?

Several years ago Mr. E. E. Horn conducted a study of coyote-wildlife relationship on the San Joaquin Experimental Range in California. There were no big game animals or sheep on the area but it was stocked with range cattle. Coyotes started killing calves, consequently, control had to be conducted and many of the predators were removed from the area. Mr. Horn analyzed hundreds of coyote scats and determined that 82-83 percent of the coyotes' food at that time, by frequency of occurrence, was rodent and rabbit.

Logic Doesn't Follow

Let us quote from Mr. Horn's report: "Now, according to theory, the removal of coyotes should result in an increase in the rodents and rabbits that constituted their main diet. Intensive rodent studies before, during, and after control of coyotes here showed that the ground squirrels have dropped to only one-half of the number present when the study started, and when coyotes were present. This drop occurred after coyote control was inaugurated. The number of cottontail rabbits increased while the coyotes were present, remained about level for two years after coyotes were trapped, and dropped to about 50 percent during the past fall and winter. Kangaroo rats, present in

numbers of not less than 30 per acre when coyotes were present suffered a heavy decline and became scarce over a six-weeks' period before coyotes were removed.

"It is far safer to assume that disease had more to do with these fluctuations than did the presence or absence of coyotes. Gray foxes, bobcats, hawks, and owls are present in considerable number, and study of their food indicated that they may be far more important as rodent predators than are the coyotes. In this instance, coyote control alone did not bring about an upward trend in rodents."

It is a pretty safe statement to make that when conditions are right, a prey species will multiply in spite of the numbers of predators present. This is a fact that can be verified by any one who chooses to look into the matter. Yes, coyotes eat lots of rodents if the predators are plentiful enough and, if given an assist from Mother Nature, they may even have some slight influence on population trends, but no one has successfully demonstrated this point. At the same time, no one has proved that the coyotes on any sizable area, regardless of the numbers, prey upon rabbits or rodents to the extent of controlling them.

Costly Livestock Losses Attacked at Meeting

FOR every \$100 of national livestock income, livestock losses waste \$20, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Various segments of the industry have attacked the loss problem individually but a recent meeting in Omaha, Neb., was probably the first organized approach to the problem in which all phases of the livestock business took part.

Earle G. Reed, general livestock agent for Union Pacific Railroad and a director of Livestock Conservation, Inc., originated the idea of the meeting and the more than 300 livestock handler participants present expressed the hope that it will become an annual affair.

Feature of the meeting was a series of three-minute talks by nine men who have a total of 248 years of experience in the livestock business. Each explained the loss problem as seen from his particular position in the industry and offered ways and means of reducing losses. Colored slides showed vividly the result of crippling, bruises and other injuries.

The consensus of these livestock handling veterans was that the most effective solution to the livestock loss

problem is the use of common sense in handling stock. Throughout their talks "easy does it" was used to describe the best way to handle livestock on the farm, on the road and at the market.

According to the speakers, common sense handling of livestock benefits everyone. For the feeder and farmer it means less shrinkage, lower death and crippling losses and a stronger market demand for "reputation" livestock. For market agencies, insurance companies and transportation companies it means more volume, fewer claims and stock easier to sell. For packers it means higher value carcasses and increased net income. For consumers and the Nation as a whole it means more meat to eat, higher earnings to livestock and allied industries and a higher standard of living for everybody.

TEXAN WINS NATIONAL SHEEP DOG TRIALS



WILLARD POTTS of Lometa, Texas with his border collie, Ben, won the Supreme International Championship Sheep Dog Trials at Wabash, Indiana. Ben also won the national championship trophy, scoring 46 points out of a possible 50, for gathering, driving and penning sheep. Ben also won the trophy for the highest scoring American bred border collie.

Potts' 19 month old female, Roxey, won the trophy for the highest scoring junior dog at the trials. Roxey was champion of the show with the highest aggregate score for the three days, and was also the champion dog in the shedding contest, winning the shedding trophy. Potts and his two dogs also won the herd shepherds trophy.

There were eight trophies given to winners at the trials. Seven of these trophies went to Willard Potts, owner and handler of Ben and Roxey.

There were 22 of the Nation's top sheep dogs entered in the trials from several states and two dogs from Canada. This is the first time Texas has owned the champion sheep dog of the national trials.

Nevadans Find Marking Harness Effective

LANDA Brothers, of Reno and Sparks, Nevada, list many advantages in favor of using Jourgensen ewe marking harnesses, chief among these is a big saving in feed costs.

The procedure is to use harnesses to identify the early lambing ewes; in other words, those that breed early. These comprise about 900 of the flock of 1,600, according to Steve Landa, one of the brothers. Within a few days of the time the ewes are marked by the crayons on the harnesses, the Landas sort out the ewes that are bred and put on a more permanent paint brand—one that will last until shearing time. The bucks are taken out after eight days. A small proportion of those originally bred fail to "catch," so the bucks are turned in again after 15 days or about 23 to 25 days from the time they were first turned with the ewes.

Landa Brothers first used Jourgensen ewe marking harnesses in the fall of 1954, and are again using them on the rams that were turned with the ewes November 1 this year.

Later, as feed becomes poor, weather bad, and as lambing time approaches, it takes only a short time to sort the early lambing ewes from the rest of the flock. Alfalfa hay is fed to the early lambers. Under this system, the right ewes get the alfalfa hay, and the expense of feeding is cut way down from what the cost would be if there were no means of separation and the entire flock had to be fed.

This system has a distinct advantage too, when it comes to lambing. "We know just which ewes will be lambing early, and can have them in nearby pastures, and later in corrals. The saving in time and labor is a big factor, as compared with the old method when the entire flock had to be kept up, and there was no means of separating the early lambers from the rest," Steve pointed out.

He recalled that in past years, they had to work through the ewes almost continually to pick out the ewes that were "making bag" as an indication of the ones that would be lambing soon. "Udders of ewes carrying twins would fill much in advance of other ewes, so it was not a good criterion. It was a lot of trouble and took a good deal of time," he continued. "We are glad that we no longer have to go through that procedure. We'll stick with the harnesses."

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Report: OCTOBER LAMB MARKET

Prices Hold Steady; Drop at Month's End

WHILE October pork and beef prices were dropping sharply, the lamb market held a fairly strong and steady course.

Lamb receipts at the 12 major markets were considerably reduced during the month and were much lower than last month and a year ago.

Beef and pork prices slumped during the month under the pressure of increased market receipts and heavier slaughter weights. October dressed meat prices were generally lower, the main exception being lamb which held its ground and made slight advances as the month progressed.

(Note: The lamb market took a sharp price drop the last three trading days of October, as we go to press. Prices were off on slaughter lambs as much as \$1 a head. Falling carcass prices were blamed for the break.)

From \$42 to \$50 was the October price range for New York choice and prime dressed lamb carcasses. Good and choice lamb carcasses brought from \$40 to \$50 during the month.

A top October price of \$22.25 was paid for choice and prime slaughter lamb offerings at the Denver terminal market. The \$18.50 low was paid early in the month at Omaha.

An October price range of from \$16.50 to \$21 was paid for good and choice slaughter lambs, although most of these lambs were sold between \$18 and \$20. Denver accounted for the high price and Ogden the low.

Feeders comprised the bulk of October lamb offerings.

Good and choice feeder lambs sold from \$15.50 to \$20.25. The low price was paid at both Ogden and Fort Worth and the high was reached at Denver. Bulk of sales for top-grade feeder lambs were made in a \$16 to \$18.75 price range.

A few common to good feeder lambs were offered at the Ogden terminal market at from \$15 to \$16.50.

Slaughter ewe prices remained firm in October. Good and choice offerings brought from \$4 to \$6, the top price being reached briefly at Denver.

Cull and utility slaughter lambs brought from \$2 to \$5.25, though most

of these ewes were sold between \$3 and \$4.25.

COUNTRY SALES AND CONTRACTING

COLORADO

Lamb trade in Colorado reached the clean-up stage with no recent transactions reported of consequence. Some sizable strings of 70- to 75-pound New Mexico feeding lambs sold around mid-month at \$17 to \$17.50, with one string of around 3,000 going under sealed bids at \$17.77½. Destination of purchases were largely to northern Colorado, the North Platte Valley of Nebraska and California.

CALIFORNIA

Many loads of choice clover pastured slaughter lambs, weighing between 90 and 106 pounds, sold in October in California at \$18.50 and \$19. Those lambs were largely with number one pelts and were sold with a four percent shrink.

INTERMOUNTAIN AREA

Near 800 head of pastured lambs sold in Idaho during October at \$18. Range slaughter lambs in southern Utah also brought \$18.

Good and choice Utah range feeder lambs sold from \$17 to \$17.25, while a few loads of Wyoming feeder lambs sold direct at \$17.

TEXAS

Around 3,000 fat and feeder lambs were contracted in the Rio Grande Plains area in mid-October at \$18 for early November delivery.

Several shipments of mixed feeder and fat lambs sold later in the month in the far southwest Texas area at \$16.50 and \$17. Straight ewe lambs were reported in this area up to \$23.

MONTANA

October activity on feeder lambs was confined largely to delivery of previously contracted offerings, a seasonal rail car shortage delaying movement in some cases.

WASHINGTON

A few loads of Washington woolled slaughter lambs sold on a basis of \$18, overnight stand delivered to plant and weighed off trucks. Some slaughter lambs with number one pelts sold as high as \$18.25, with a four percent shrink.

Around a deck of mixed grade slaughter ewes, with fall shorn pelts, sold at \$4, also delivered on a short haul with an overnight stand and weighed off trucks.

Several truck lots of feeder lambs sold at \$16.50 on a short haul basis, weighed off trucks.

NWGA Lamb Promotion Efforts Prove Success

THE nationally broadcast Farm and Home Hour, recorded in Denver, and released on October 29, by the National Broadcasting Company, featured an interview with G. N. Winder, president of the American Sheep Producers Council, Inc., and Paul Etchepare, secretary of the National Lamb Feeders Association.

Prices and Slaughter This Year and Last

	1955	1954
Total U. S. Inspected		
Slaughter, First Nine Months	10,928,000	10,527,000
Week Ended	Oct. 22	Oct. 23
Slaughter at Major Centers	253,600	261,650
Chicago Average Lamb Prices (Wooled):		
Choice and Prime	\$20.98	\$20.30
Good and Choice	19.55	19.10
New York Av. Western Dressed Lamb Prices:		
Prime, 40-50 pounds	43.00	45.00
Choice, 40-50 pounds	43.00	44.50
Good, All Weights	38.50	41.30

Federally Inspected Slaughter—September

	1955	1954
Cattle	1,752,000	1,638,000
Calves	710,000	706,000
Hogs	5,144,000	4,743,000
Sheep and Lambs	1,344,000	1,290,000

The popular program concerned itself with the newly formed American Sheep Producers Council, Inc., and with lamb and wool promotion possibilities under this program.

Much of the groundwork and script preparation for this program was done by your National Wool Growers Association's Lamb Promotion Committee under the direction of Cy Cress.

Many of the virtues of lamb and wool were brought out on the broadcast. Miss Rita Campbell, director of the Department of Nutrition for the National Live Stock and Meat Board, extolled the value of lamb as a high protein food for a lean meat diet.

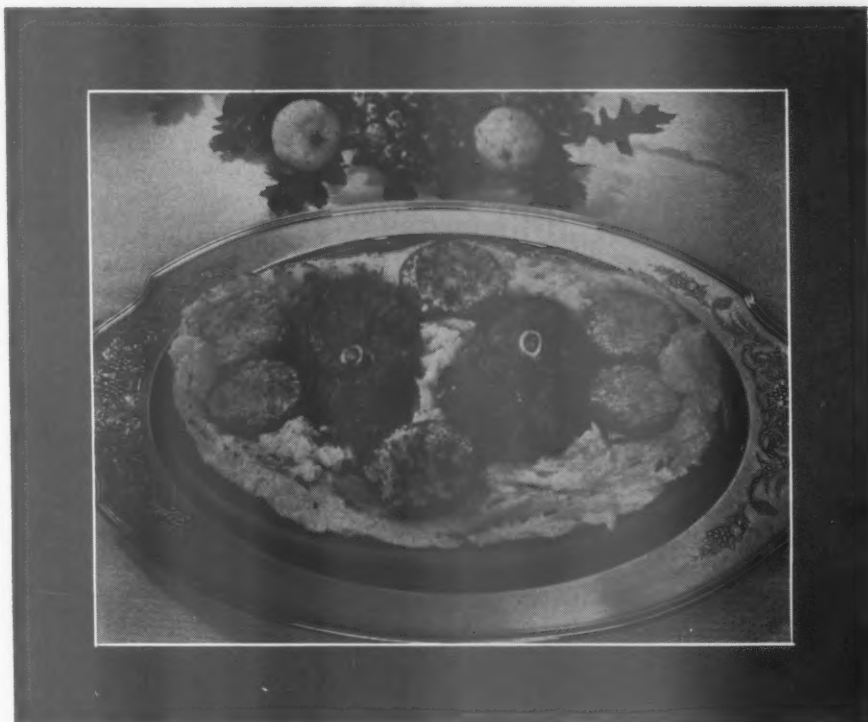
Throughout September and early October, 158 Colorado newspapers and publications received a total of 790 releases—or five per paper—telling about lamb's availability, uses and feature background material. Added to this, larger daily papers in Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo and Greeley were provided exclusive recipes and glossy photographs for food page features.

Supplementing NWGA lamb promotion efforts, Colorado A & M College located at Fort Collins, Colorado, sent lamb releases and feature articles to all papers in Colorado. The Information Department under the direction of Lowell Watt, also prepared a 15-minute recorded lamb program featuring cooking and menu ideas based on delicious, Colorado lamb. The recording tape went to 50 Colorado radio stations.

Much point-of-purchase material was supplied Colorado stores during the statewide lamb promotion program.

Promotion efforts in November will be centered largely on the west coast. The Missouri Basin States will receive special NWGA lamb promotion attention in December.

LAMB DISH OF THE MONTH



PLANKED LAMB STEAKS

Menu

Lamb Leg Steaks
Mashed Potatoes
Broiled Tomatoes
Head Lettuce Salad

Hot Biscuits
Butter or Margarine
Pumpkin Chiffon Pie
Beverage

PLANKED LAMB STEAKS

2 lamb leg steaks, cut 1 to 2 inches thick
Salt and pepper
3 tomatoes, cut in half
½ cup fine cracker crumbs
2 tablespoons butter or margarine
2 cups seasoned mashed potatoes

Place steaks on broiler rack and insert broiler rack and pan in broiler so that the surface of 1-inch steak is 2 inches from the heat, and 2-inch steak is 3 inches from the heat. Broil until steaks are browned on one side. Season. Remove steaks and place on heated plank or fireproof platter with the brown side down. Place tomato halves around lamb steaks, sprinkle with cracker crumbs and dot with butter. Make a border around food on plank with mashed potatoes forced through a pastry tube or arranged with a fork and spoon. Place under broiler to finish cooking meat and brown vegetables. 4 servings.

(Department of Home Economics, National Live Stock and Meat Board)



Setting the stage for lamb and wool promotion over NBC's National Farm and Home Hour are left to right: Milt Bliss, Director, Farm and Home Hour; Rita Campbell, Nutrition Director, National Live Stock and Meat Board; G. N. Winder, President, ASPC; Vern Laustsen, Bert Gittens Agency, Milwaukee; Paul Etchepare, Secretary, National Lamb Feeders; Chuck Muller, Farm Director, KOA, Denver.

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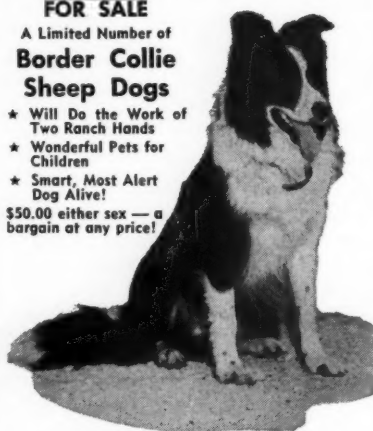
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Freight Rate Increases Are Made Permanent

THE general freight rate increases of 15 percent which became effective on May 2, 1952 (Ex Parte 175) were made permanent by the Interstate Commerce Commission on October 18.

They were scheduled to expire December 31, 1955 and as originally granted, were shown as "surcharges" on freight bills. The increases will now be included in the regular freight rate structure and continued indefinitely. An ICC official said it might take the railroad years to revise the many thousands of rate schedules in accordance with the recent decision. On this account the Commission will permit the carriers to make "short cuts" in filing their new rates.

This is the second attempt of the railroad to have these increases made permanent. In 1953 they petitioned for such action and at that time the ICC postponed the expiration date from February 28, 1954 to December 31, 1955.

The National Wool Growers Association joined with other livestock groups in opposing the continuation of the increases. The U. S. Department of Agriculture and the General Services Administration also opposed the move to make the full amount of the increases permanent.

The increases, it is reported, add 900 million dollars a year to the carriers' revenue. Stated differently, they take 900 million dollars out of shippers' pocketbooks each year.

ICC Gives Unfavorable Freight Rate Decision

THE Interstate Commerce Commission on September 19, 1955 rendered an unfavorable decision in connection with some 33 complaints involving freight rates on fresh meats and packinghouse products and on livestock.

By an eight to one vote the Commission ruled as follows:

"Rates on fresh meats and packinghouse products, in carloads, from points in Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Illinois, Kansas, South Dakota, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Texas, North Dakota, Colorado, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Michigan, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Utah, and on livestock, in carloads, from points in

Illinois, Wisconsin, and in all States west of the Mississippi River, to destinations in official territory east of the Illinois-Indiana State line, found not shown to have been or to be inapplicable, unjust, unreasonable, or otherwise unlawful. Complaints dismissed."

The National Wool Growers Association, the American National Cattlemen's Association, The National Livestock Producers Association, Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Association, and Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association intervened in three of the cases, one on fresh meat rates and two related to livestock rates.

The Rath Packing Company, Swift Packing Company and Eastern Meat Packers Association were among the complainants.

Charles E. Blaine, who represented the livestock producers in this case, writes:

"So far as the livestock interests are concerned the decision is a substantial improvement over the Examiner's report which, as you may recall, based upon repudiated cost study presented by the fresh meat complainants, contained derogatory statements to the effect that the present rates on livestock did not cover the out-of-pocket costs of transporting livestock. In our exceptions to the Examiner's report we strongly urged that such statement be eliminated from the report. Apparently, our position with respect thereto was found sound by the Commission, and the objectionable language omitted from its report."

Commissioner Alldredge, who dissented from the decision, stated:

"Complainants, in my judgment, are entitled on this record to some measure of relief for the future on fresh meats. Since these rates are on a combination basis, they have received somewhat greater general increases in the recent past than have been applied to the rates on packinghouse products which are single-sum through rates. I would correct this discrepancy by requiring reductions in the fresh-meat rates to correspond with what they would be had they been subjected to the increases authorized to apply to through rates on the same level. This would, to be sure, result in only modest reductions, but complainants should not be denied the benefit of them."

Petitions for reconsideration must be filed within 60 days from October 12, 1955.

The National Wool Grower

Average Prices Move Higher As Ram Sale Season Closes

UTAH STATE RAM SALE Spanish Fork, Utah, October 13

AN \$83.94 average on 477 rams at the ninth annual Utah State Ram Sale tallied very close to last year's average of \$84.60 paid for 470 rams. Sale was held in Spanish Fork, Utah, on October 13.

One noteworthy feature of the auction was the prices paid for Rambouillet which were stronger than those paid in other sales this summer and fall. Purchases by out-of-State buyers helped the Rambouillet sale as well as sales in other breeds. No doubt another reason for the good prices was the quality of the sale offerings, which was high.

Top selling pen, five Suffolk yearlings, was consigned by Olsen Brothers, Spanish Fork, Utah and was purchased at \$225 per head by Smith Brothers, Elko, Nevada. Top selling pen of Rambouillets, five range yearlings, was consigned by Wynn S. Hansen, Collinston, Utah, and purchased by C-B Land and Cattle Company, Elko, Nevada. Hansen also consigned the high selling pen of Columbias at \$87.50, purchased by M & O Ranches, Salina, Utah. Mark Bradford, Spanish Fork, consigned the high selling single Columbia, purchased at \$160 by W. O. Collard, Salt Lake City, Utah.

U. S. SHEEP EXPERIMENT STATION SALE

Dubois, Idaho, September 29, 1955

SHEEPMEN from nine States purchased a total of 1292 head of Columbia, Targhee and Rambouillet rams and ewes at the United States Sheep Experiment Station and Western Sheep Breeding Laboratory, Dubois, Idaho on Thursday, September 29.

S. S. Bundy, San Angelo, Texas purchased the top ram, a polled Rambouillet for \$175. The top Targhee ram was purchased by Dr. H. C. Gardiner, Mt. Haggin Livestock Company, Anaconda, Montana for \$170. The top Columbia ram sold for \$165 to Gordon Pennoyer, Crowheart, Wyoming.

Single rams averaged \$56.32 for Columbias, \$81.17 for Targhees, \$35.82 for polled Rambouillets, and \$24.71 for horned Rambouillets. All ewes averaged \$18.24 and all ewe lambs \$15.52 per head.

The top pen of range rams sold for \$62.50 per head to R. W. Milberg, Newell, South Dakota. Pens of range rams averaged \$35.33 per head for Targhees, \$22.55 per head for Columbias, \$13.46 per head for polled Rambouillets, \$13.22 per head for horned Rambouillets, and \$10 per head for ram lambs.

Total receipts for the sale exceeded \$26,000. The sale was well attended with buyers from California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming purchasing sheep at the sale.

TARGHEE PRODUCTION SALE Billings, Montana, October 8, 1955

THERE was a total of 226 sheep sold at the third annual Targhee sheep breeders' production sale at Billings, October 8, with Tige Thomas as auctioneer.

The top-selling ram was consigned by Warren Johnson of Spearfish, South Dakota and sold for \$370. It was purchased by Arnold Breck of Big Timber, Montana.

Seven stud rams sold for an average price of \$210.71, reportedly the highest price paid for white-faced rams in the country this year. Johnson also sold a stud ram to Henry Yoppe of Livingston at \$300. Mr. Yoppe is one of the oldest Targhee breeders in the U. S. and has supplied a big share of experimental breeding stock in other states. The Zimmerman Livestock Company of Red Lodge paid \$240 for a ram consigned by the Hughes Livestock Company of Stanford.

Range rams were in strong demand with an average of \$76.95, the top pen selling at \$92.50.

GOVERNMENT TO BUY PORK

To halt falling hog prices, the Government will spend 85 million dollars in pork and lard purchases. Secretary of Agriculture, in announcing the program on October 24, estimated that the Government would buy, on a low-bid basis, some 170 million pounds of dressed pork and 30 million pounds of lard. The purchases will not be stockpiled but moved into current consumption in the school lunch program, charitable institutions and by needy persons.

Registered ewes brought an average of \$36.30, the highest priced pen of five sold for \$50 per head. The sale of 166 head of purebred range ewes averaged \$22.52. Sieben Livestock Company of Helena sold two pens of 10 each at \$26 per head.

CRAIG RAM SALE Craig, Colorado, October 3, 1955

BLACKFACED breeds displayed top strength at the 13th annual Craig Ram Sale, as 639 head of rams brought a \$91.27 average.

Angel Caras and Sons, Spanish Fork, Utah, consigned the top-selling ram. It was a registered Suffolk stud which sold to James Duncan, Slater, Colorado, at \$400.

The sale's top-selling pen consisted of four Suffolk range rams consigned by B. B. Burroughs, Homedale, Idaho. They were purchased at \$225 per head by C. O. Miller of Craig. Burroughs was the sale's top consignor with a \$171.85 average on 27 rams. Top ram in the Hampshire division brought \$155 from buyer Platt Rogers, Carbondale, Colorado. Consignor was Robert H. Macy of Monte Vista, Colorado. A pen of four Hampshire range rams consigned by Harold and Rudolph Just, Tabernash, Colorado, were purchased by Angelo Poulas, Meeker, Colorado, for \$105 each.

The high selling pen of Suffolk-Hampshire rams was consigned by Covey-Bagley-Dayton of Cokeville, Wyoming and purchased by Peroulis Livestock Company of Craig. An average of \$99.75 per head was paid for 89 Suffolk-Hampshire rams.

John K. Madsen Farms, Mt. Pleasant, Utah, purchased the top Rambouillet ram. It was consigned by Charles Irwin, Buena Vista, Colorado and brought \$110. Top pen of Rambouillet rams was purchased at \$85 per head for five and was also consigned by Irwin.

Chester Price of Cimarron, Colorado, purchased the high selling Columbia stud for \$155. The yearling ram was consigned by Byron Killian of Salem, Utah. Top Columbia pen was also consigned by Killian. The five head were purchased at \$102.50 each by Harold Wardell of Rangely, Colorado.

The sale's only Corriedale stud ram brought \$150 for consignor—the Bonvue Ranch, Golden, Colorado. The ram was purchased by Lee Williamson, Steamboat Springs, Colorado.

The sale was held in the Routt-Moffat Wool Growers Sales Barn under the management of the Routt-Moffat Wool Growers Association. Auctioneer was Col. Earl O. Walter, Filer, Idaho.

Short-Term Buying Depresses Prices

THERE is nothing encouraging to report on the wool market for October. Everyone is apparently waiting for November 1 when the new selling plan for the Commodity Credit Corporation wools will begin. The proposed plan for conducting the competitive bid sales is covered separately in this issue.

For a long time now wool buying has been on a "hand-to-mouth" basis. No one has been interested in building up inventories. On this point the market reporter for Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Beane recently said, "This lack of inventory accumulation deprived the market of strength at a time when it was needed. However, inventories can be reduced just so low. After that, demand should stiffen as replacing supplies becomes more pressing. If another price decline develops at this time, it must overcome a somewhat broader demand and, perhaps, a renewed tendency to add to inventories. Therefore, it appears that the underlying price structure is not as weak as the trend of prices might indicate."

Sales in the western producing area, of course, have been few.

CALIFORNIA: Some wool stored in San Francisco warehouses has recently been moved. One clip from the Bakersfield area brought 32 cents a pound. For similar wool sold at shearing time, 48 cents was paid. A purchase of 1200 fleeces in Mendocino County was made at 50 cents per pound.

NEW MEXICO: Considerable wool was sold in New Mexico during October. Around 261,000 pounds was moved by mid-month in a price range of 29 to 37½ cents, but mostly around 32½ cents. In Artesia a few hundred thousand pounds was sold between 26 and 41 cents.

OREGON: A Portland warehouse reports these sales: One hundred thousand pounds 56/58's at \$1.05 clean or 42 cents in the grease; 30,000 pounds good French and staple 64's and finer, \$1.28 (grease price, 47 cents). The same firm also sold these wools f.o.b. Portland; 20,000 blackfaced type 50/56's, 95 cents clean (45 cents grease); 20,000 pounds of defective medium burry wools at 40 cents a grease pound. They also report there has been a considerable weight of other average

to good graded wools running from fine to quarter blood and with normal shrinkage in the better class, sold at an average grease price of 45 to 46 cents graded, f.o.b. various warehouses in the Portland area.

Another Portland wool company writes that some short fine wools were sold at \$1.10 clean or 36½ cents in the grease.

SOUTH DAKOTA: Our correspondent says that they are glad to "advise that the activity in wool here (eastern part of the State) is about over and the bulk of the wool is now from producers' hands. Some fall lambs are being shorn by feeders at the time the lambs are placed in dry feed lots. That

type of wool is selling anywhere from 34 cents down, depending on the length and condition of the wool."

TEXAS: The first 10 days of October considerable fall wool was moved at Del Rio, Uvalde, Sanderson and other places. The price range was reported as between 35 and 41½ cents according to the San Angelo Standard Times. The Commercial Bulletin reports that close to one million pounds of fall wool was sold during one 7-day period at 40 to 43 cents. Few sales of 12-months' wool have been made. Growers, it is said, are unwilling to sell at the present low prices. However, a total 100,000 pounds was sold recently in New Braunfels, Eden and San Saba between 33 and 48 cents a pound.

It is estimated that Texas still has unsold around eight to eight and one-half million pounds of 12 months', one to one and one half million pounds of eight months' and less than half a million pounds of fall wool.

WYOMING: Two clips of wool were reported sold at Douglas at 31 cents f.o.b. shipping point. In the Gillette area three clips were sold by producers at 36, 37 and 38 cents.

USDA Issues Wool Situation Report

USDA'S Agricultural Marketing Service has just released its "outlook" report on the wool situation. The following items are taken from it.

The mid-month averages of prices received for domestic wool so far this season have ranged from a high of 48.7 cents at mid-April, the first month of the season, to a low of 40.3 cents at mid-September. The average was 53.9 cents for the 1954 season when the Government loan program was in effect.

Quotations for Australian fine wools at Boston early in October ranged between 20 and 30 percent below both a year earlier and the levels of June 1954, shortly before the beginning of the sharp decline in the world wool markets.

Quotations for domestic wools are also substantially below both a year earlier and June 1954. As of early October, quotations for fine wools ranged from 20 to 25 percent below early October 1954 and between 25 and 30 percent below June 1954. In general, declines for the coarse wools were not nearly so great as those for the fine wools. Quotations for quarterblood, common and braid wools were between five and 15 percent below both a year earlier and June 1954.

Prices at the British Dominion sales during the first week of the 1955-56 auction season in September declined to levels between 10 and 15 percent

below the closing 1954-55 prices of last June. But, prices have been relatively stable since. Early October prices of fine wool were between 15 and 20 percent below a year earlier. They were between 25 and 30 percent below the levels prevailing prior to the beginning of the decline in mid-1954. Prices on crossbreds ranged between 15 and 20 percent below both a year earlier and June 1954.

Imports of dutiable wools for consumption during January-July totaled 109 million pounds, actual weight, or 72 million pounds, clean content. The clean content total was about seven million pounds, or 11 percent above a year earlier. Imports during June-July were about 10 percent below those of the same months in 1954. The higher imports during the earlier months of this year reflected the higher rate of mill consumption.

World wool production in 1955 is estimated at 4,475 million pounds. The 1954 production was 4,390 million pounds. Increases are indicated for Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, Soviet Union and some of the countries in the Middle East.

Production of man-made fiber continues to increase. Preliminary and fragmentary information for the first half of this year indicates that world production of rayon and acetate fiber was about 12 percent higher than early

1954. Production of non-cellulosic fiber in the United States, which last year accounted for about three-fourths of the world total, was up 39 percent over early 1954.

The Textile Economics Bureau estimates that world production of man-made fiber was 4,983 million pounds last year, 421 million pounds, or 9 percent above 1953. The United States accounted for 1,432 million pounds, or 29 percent of all production. Total production consisted of 4,507 million pounds of rayon and acetate and 476 million pounds non-cellulosic fiber.

World consumption has come up a little during the second quarter of this year. It is estimated to have been about the same as during the previous quarter but about 2 percent above a year earlier. At the same time, however, the use of other materials, including man-made fiber by the wool textile industry, increased 10 percent.

THE CCC WOOL STOCKPILE

An approximate inventory of Commodity Credit Corporation wool as of October 5, 1955 has been released as follows:

Graded	Total
Fine	33,883,000
1/2	31,532,000
3/8	38,660,000
1/4	20,713,000
Low 1/4	641,000
C. & B.	643,000
Graded Total	126,072,000
Original Bag Territory	5,649,000
Original Bag Texas	10,204,000
Scoured Shorn	1,499,000
Scoured Pulled	3,265,000
Greasy Pulled	3,100,000
Total All Holdings	149,789,000

STANCO SALT

PLAIN — IODIZED — MINERALIZED
STANBURY SALT COMPANY, INC.
Salt Lake City 1, Utah

SHEEP DOG DIRECTORY

Arthur N. Allen
R.F.D. 6 — McLeansboro, Illinois
"Famous Working Border Collies"

Pendleton

MEN'S SHIRTS
WOMEN'S SPORTSWEAR
LOUNGING ROBES
BED BLANKETS
RANCHWEAR

"Always Virgin Wool"

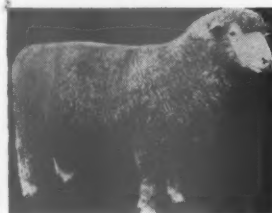
At Your Dealers

Pendleton Woolen Mills
Portland 4, Oregon

COLUMBIA SHEEP

The All American Breed

DO YOU WANT:



Large attractive sheep?
Open face sheep?
Good herding sheep?
Good lambing sheep?
Heavy shearing sheep?

If the answer is yes—
then you want Columbias

COLUMBIA SHEEP BREEDERS
ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

P. O. Box 315, Logan, Utah
Alma Esplin, Secretary

DOMESTIC WOOL QUOTATIONS ON THE OPEN MARKET AT BOSTON

Week Ending October 21, 1955

CLEAN BASIS PRICES	%	GREASE EQUIVALENTS BASED UPON ARBITRARY SHRINKAGE PERCENTAGES (3)	%	%
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GRADED TERRITORY WOOLS (1)

Fine:									
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	\$1.25—1.30	56	\$.55— .57	59	\$.51— .53	64	\$.45— .47		
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.20—1.25	55	.54— .56	60	.48— .50	65	.42— .44		
*Sh. Fr. Comb. & Clothing.....	1.10—1.15	56	.49— .51	61	.43— .45	66	.38— .39		
One-Half Blood:									
Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	1.15—1.20	51	.56— .59	54	.53— .55	57	.49— .52		
*Ave. to Good Fr. Combing...	1.10—1.15	52	.53— .55	55	.50— .52	58	.46— .48		
Three-eighths Blood:									
Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	1.05—1.10	48	.54— .57	51	.51— .54	54	.48— .51		
*Ave. French Combing.....	.95—1.00	49	.48— .51	52	.46— .48	55	.43— .45		
One-quarter Blood:									
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	.98—1.05	46	.53— .57	48	.51— .55	50	.49— .53		
*Ave. French Combing.....	.90— .95	47	.48— .50	49	.46— .49	51	.45— .48		
*Low Quarter Blood.....	.90— .95	41	.53— .56	43	.52— .54	45	.50— .52		
*Common and Braid.....	.90— .95	40	.54— .57	42	.52— .55	44	.50— .55		

ORIGINAL BAG TERRITORY WOOLS

Fine:									
*Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	1.15—1.25	57	.49— .54	59	.47— .51	61	.45— .49		
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.10—1.15	59	.45— .47	61	.43— .45	63	.40— .42		

ORIGINAL BAG TEXAS WOOLS (2)

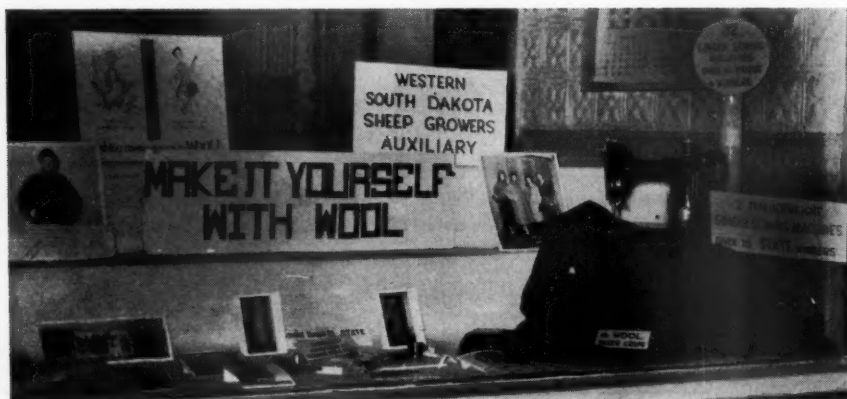
Fine:									
Gd. Fr. Combing & Staple...	1.25—1.35	54	.58— .62	58	.53— .57	62	.48— .51		
*Ave. & Gd. Fr. Combing.....	1.20—1.30	55	.54— .59	59	.49— .53	63	.44— .48		
*Sh. Fr. Comb. & Clothing.....	1.15—1.20	57	.49— .52	61	.45— .47	65	.40— .42		
*8 Months (1" and over).....	1.10—1.15	55	.50— .52	58	.46— .48	61	.43— .45		
*Fall (1/2" and over).....	1.00—1.05	56	.44— .46	59	.41— .43	62	.38— .40		

- (1) Wools grown in the range areas of Washington, Oregon, the intermountain States, including Arizona and New Mexico, and parts of the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma. These wools cover a wide range in shrinkage and color.
- (2) Wools grown in the range areas of Texas, mostly bright in color and moderate in shrinkage except in the panhandle where they are considerably darker in color and heavier in shrinkage.
- (3) In order to assist in estimating greasy wool prices, clean basis, market prices have been converted to grease basis equivalents. Conversions have been made for various shrinkages quoted. (Prices determined in this manner are largely nominal.)

*Estimated price. No sale reported.

The Auxiliaries

EAT LAMB WEAR WOOL... FOR HEALTH • BEAUTY AND GOODNESS SAKE



WINDOW DISPLAY

"Make It Yourself With Wool" contest gets boost by Belle Fourche townspeople.

South Dakota Holds Wool Week

DURING "Make It Yourself With Wool" week in South Dakota, September 4-10, our local stores cooperated. In Belle Fourche we had exhibits in three places of business.

Yorks Golden Rule donated an entire window to our display. There were lovely wool fabrics, and patterns and notions displayed and a mannequin modeled a wool suit with proper accessories. "Make It Yourself With Wool" signs were in evidence and contest brochures.

Kimports Store handles all kinds of wool yarn and hobby materials. They made a display of wool yarn and used baby garments, stoles, and afghans which members of our auxiliary had made, and the sign "Hobbies With Wool."

The Belle Fourche Bee, local weekly newspaper, loaned us one of their windows and in this we placed pictures of last year's entries in the contest and winners. A Featherweight Singer (portable) was loaned to us by the Singer people and a piece of red wool sheer crepe was draped and placed by the machine as though ready for sewing. Buttons, pattern, and all necessary articles were grouped around. In the background the slogans, "Nothing Measures Up To Wool," and "Make It Yourself With Wool," were displayed.

We placed a pile of contest brochures in the window where they could be seen, and where any one could reach them if they cared to come inside. The

editor told us that many people came in for brochures and that the window created a great deal of interest from people passing by.

—Mrs. Leslie Heinbaugh
Secretary, South Dakota
Women's Auxiliary

—Loy W. Wisdom
Baker, Oregon



UTAHNS HAVE LAMB DISCUSSION

Officers of the Women's Auxiliary to the Utah Wool Growers Association met for a lamb stew lunch and round table discussion at the Hotel Utah in early October. Mrs. Earl S. Wright, Dubois, Idaho, president of the Women's Auxiliary to the National Wool Growers Association and Mrs. Roy Laird, Dubois, national secretary, participated in the discussion. The meeting was arranged by Mrs. Delbert Chipman, Utah and national lamb promotion chairman. The use of more lamb in Utah's school lunch program was endorsed at the meeting by Rodney A. Ashby, Salt Lake City, State director of the lunch program. Mrs. Leland Petersen, Hyrum, Utah, State Auxiliary president, conducted the meeting. The special lamb stew dinner was prepared by Hotel Utah's Chef Gerard. Pictured above are the presidents of the various Utah Auxiliary chapters throughout the State and the other officers.

OREGON WOMEN PROMOTE LAMB

STATE President Maude Schroeder entertained the woolgrowers' auxiliary on September 7, 1955 at a business meeting and luncheon.

As September was designated as lamb month, Mrs. Johanna Osborne and Mrs. Olive Wellman were appointed a committee to call on the meat markets in Baker to get them to feature lamb the week of September 24-30. The merchants as a whole were very cooperative and have advertised lamb, as well as suggesting it to the customers that visit their shops.

The Baker Democrat-Herald also carried an article in their paper informing the public of lamb week and butcher-shop bargains in mutton and lamb.

Chapter President Palma Rouse has been ill and was unable to attend the meeting, which was conducted by Vice President Millie George.

this month's Quiz

It is my opinion that there isn't a 100 percent scourable branding paint that will give a readable brand for any length of time on the market. There was an article in the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER about an Australian development, but I haven't seen any of that paint.

We use Franklin's Branding Paint.

No complaints have been made about branding marks in our clip. I think, but can't prove, that most of our wool is purchased on the basis of non-scouring paint. Some members of our wool pool use house paint. Many others do not brand at all. Still, there have been no comments from the buyers.

—David L. Schroeder
LoLo, Montana

Yes, we are sure that the branding fluid we use will scour out. We use Mintra, and we've never received any complaints from buyers of our wool.

—Cather Clanton
Buffalo, South Dakota

We use Kemp's ready mixed Branding Fluid. I think that it will scour out because it only stays on our sheep about four or five months, then we have to rebrand.

No complaints have been registered by the buyers of our wool.

—Russell Scatterthwaite
Garden City, Utah

Kemp's Branding Fluid is our brand. The label on each can we used said that it would scour out. No complaints have been given us by buyers of our wool concerning branding marks.

—Vern Eames
American Falls, Idaho

Our branding fluid—Rocky Mountain—is marked harmless and I've never had any complaints. I never use a paint that is not described as harmless or scourable.

—J. T. McEndree
Springfield, Colorado

We use Kemp's Lanolin Base Emulsion Branding Fluid. It is guaranteed to scour out, and we have never had any brand-mark complaints from buyers of our wool clip.

—Blaine S. Sevy
Panguitch, Utah

Never have we received any complaints about brand marks in our wool. We use Cooper's Branding Fluid. We aren't sure that it is soluble, except for what the label on the can says.

—Don Goodwin
Moses Lake, Washington

The trade says that the Candex Branding Fluid we use is soluble. We have never had any complaints to the contrary from our wool buyers.

—A. P. Matthews
Hopland, California

We've had no complaints about our brand marks from buyers of our clips. We use Cooper's Branding Paint.

—Albert D. Sevy
Panguitch, Utah

We use Kemp's and Fuller's branding fluid. And as yet we've received no complaints about our brand marks from any of our wool buyers. We are not sure that the fluid we use is soluble.

—John L. Siddoway
Vernal, Utah

We use Kemp's Branding Fluid. They advertise that it will scour out—other than this, I don't know whether it will or not. We've never had any complaints from buyers of our wool.

—Clarence E. Davis
Belle Fourche, South Dakota

1. What branding paint are you using?
2. Are you sure that it is a soluble paint, that is, that it will scour out?
3. Have you received any complaints about brand marks from the purchasers of your clip?

We have never received any complaints from buyers of our clips. We use Kemp's Branding Fluid and brand at shearing time in the spring. We've tried other fluids, but this kind stays on and keeps its color best. It's also advertised as having good scouring qualities.

—Paul Meier and Son
Windsor, California

Yes, we are sure that the Gliddens Branding Fluid we use is soluble and will scour out. Purchasers of our clip have never complained of branding marks.

—Fred S. Scherrer
Augusta, Montana

We use Franklin's Sheep Branding Liquid. I don't know whether it is soluble or not, but water seems to mix with it in the can. We've never had any complaints of branding marks from buyers of our wool.

—Kenneth McNew
Cotopaxi, Colorado

We use Farmers Co-op Branding Fluid and McMurty's. We're reasonably sure that this branding fluid scours out. We've never received any complaints from buyers of our wool clip.

—Reed & Morse
Gillette, Wyoming

DISPERSAL SALE—

Chas. Howland Estate

Weiser, Idaho

- 350 Ewes, Yearlings and Up
- 150 Ewe Lambs

all registered Suffolks

**WRITE R. H. or LAWSON HOWLAND
CAMBRIDGE, IDAHO**

The Howland flock has an enviable reputation for quality. Rams from this flock have sold at the top and near the top at the National and other leading sales. . . .

I am using Kemp's Branding Fluid. I am not sure whether it will scour out or not. The Company claims it will.

No complaints of brand marks in my clip have come directly to me. I sell my wool through a pool.

—Joseph E. Rasmussen
Robertson, Wyoming

We use Benjamin Moore's branding paint. No, we're not sure whether or not it's scourable, but we've never had any complaints from buyers of our clip.

—Leslie C. Crew
Interior, South Dakota

There are mostly farm flock sheep in this vicinity and little paint is used.

—Norton Taylor
Freewater, Oregon

We use Cooper's Emulsion for branding. Yes, we are sure it is scourable. It is recommended by our local warehouse.

—Milton Leibold
Pipecreek, Texas

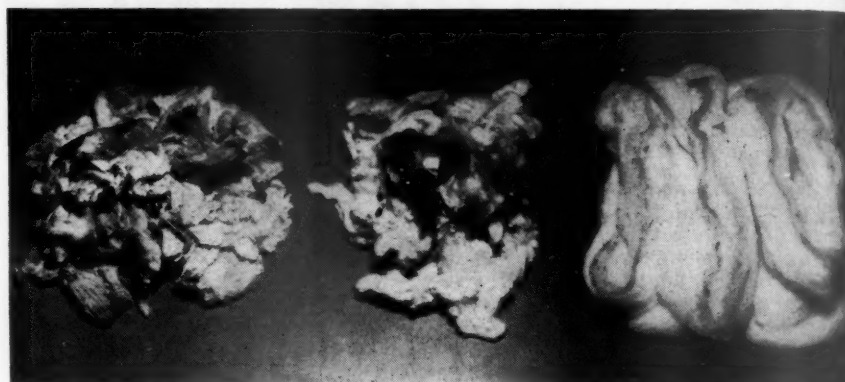
I make my own branding paint. I'm not sure whether it's scourable or not, but I've never had any complaints from buyers of my wool.

—Carl Seeley
Meeker, Colorado

We use lamp black and linseed oil for branding. Yes, it's scourable, and we've received no complaints of brand marks from buyers of our wool.

—G. E. Stanfield
Ontario, Oregon

TAR BRANDS REDUCE WOOL'S VALUE



Tar brands are shown above in greasy wool, scoured wool and in the card sliver. Note that each step in the topmaking process doesn't entirely eliminate the tar brand from the wool. Even in the card sliver, far right, streakings of the tar brand exist.

“A lot of wool going through our plant contains a tar brand. Being black in color, it is very difficult to remove all of it in sorting. The brand spreads out when the fleece is opened up and looks very much the same as stain or small bits of tag.”

This information came to the NATIONAL WOOL GROWER from J. J. Hannon of Marriner and Company, Inc., topmakers. Mr. Hannon's letter points up a very urgent problem facing the indus-

try—the need for use of a scourable branding fluid.

Commenting on branding tars in fleeces, Mr. Hannon stated: “Once these pieces of tar get into scouring they turn into big blobs and discolor a good part of the wool. This color carries all the way through the carding and combing (see photograph) and thereby greatly reduces the value of the tops.”

In his letter, Mr. Hannon said: “You would be performing a great service to the topmakers and manufacturers of this country if you would be so kind as to call to the attention of the wool growers the importance of using the proper branding fluid. (Editor's note: See This Month's Quiz page 27.) One thing for sure—tar brands should never be used!”

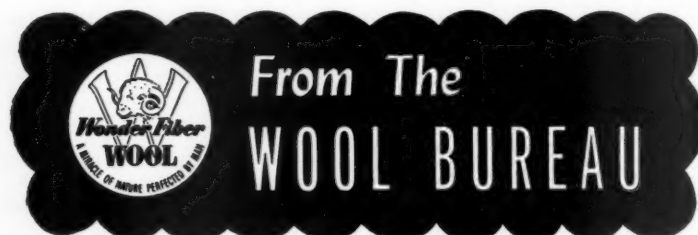
“If a clip is branded with tar and the prospective buyer knows it, he will not bid on the wool or his bid will be extremely low so as to more than make up for the cost of removing the brands.”

Continuous studies and experiments have been made concerning this problem. The Australians may have come up with a suitable answer with their branding fluid—Si-Ro-Mark. This new fluid is now in the process of manufacture in Australia and large quantities are expected to be used there during the coming season.

The paint will be manufactured only in red, blue and green colors so that in the future, black marks on wool will automatically show that the scourable paint has not been used.

The Australian Embassy at Washington, D. C., has assured the USDA that they will secure and furnish information about Si-Ro-Mark as quickly as possible.

The USDA has worked on a branding fluid at its U. S. Sheep Experiment Station in Dubois, Idaho. Further research on this fluid is now in progress.



An all-wool costume in red, white and blue will be the official United States parade uniform in the Seventh Winter Olympic Games to be held in Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy, January 26 through February 5, 1956, the Bureau recently announced.

Selected by a committee of leading men's wear fashion authorities, the all-wool costume will be worn by 100 men and women who will compete as skiers, bobsledders and skaters in the five major events in the Olympic games.

Retailers across the Nation expect greater demand for the all-wool tropical worsted suit in 1956 than in 1955, a survey just completed by the Men's Wear magazine discloses. The all-wool tropical is the only major fabric category in which an increase in volume is expected.

In 1955, tropical worsteds represented 20 percent of the total men's summer suit sales, Men's Wear reports. Next

year, the magazine says, retailers expect them to account for 21 percent of sales.

More than 350 representatives of department stores, buying offices and the fashion press attended a market-wide showing of wool resort fashions aboard the M. S. Kungsholm (below). The event was presented by the Wool Bureau, in cooperation with Holiday magazine and the Swedish-American line.



Breeders DIRECTORY

(Order your listing through the National Wool Growers Association Company, 414 Crandall Building, Salt Lake City 1, Utah)

COLUMBIAS

BARTON, ALDEN K.
Manti, Utah
BRADFORD, MARK
Spanish Fork, Utah
DORNEY, C. W.
Monte Vista, Colorado
ELKINGTON BROS.
Idaho Falls, Idaho
HANSEN, WYNN S.
Collinston, Utah
HANSON, MARK B.
Spanish Fork, Utah
LIND & SONS, ELMER
Vernal, Utah
MARKLEY & SON, J. P.
Laramie, Wyoming, Rex Rte. 1
MARQUISS & SONS, R. B.
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AROUND THE *Range Country*

Around the Range Country gives our readers a chance to express their opinions about anything pertaining to the industry or about life in general. In offering this space for free expression of thought, the National Wool Grower assumes no responsibility for any statement made. The statements about range and pasture conditions are taken from the U. S. Weather Bureau report for the week ending October 17, 1955.

PASTURES

Recent rains have greatly improved the condition of pastures and ranges in the far Northwest and they continue in mostly good condition over the Northern Border States. In the far Southwest they are becoming dry, but good pastures are still available in Arizona and most of New Mexico, except the dry northwestern portion. Fall and winter pasture prospects continue to brighten over the southern Great Plains, and all livestock are improving as feed from volunteer grains and pastures are available. Northward over the Nebraska-South Dakota area pasture feed is generally short, but picked cornfields and bluegrass and brome pastures are supplying some forage. East of the Mississippi River pastures are unusually good for the season, except in the middle Gulf area and northern Florida where rain is needed.

ARIZONA

Warm and dry. Farmwork proceeding normally. Cotton harvest in full swing. Ranges and pastures good, but dry. Livestock very good. Stock water fair to good in most areas.

CALIFORNIA

Temperatures averaged near to below normal on coast and above normal in interior. Light to moderate showers in north. Rains in lower Sacramento Valley caused some damage to grapes, hay, and seed crops; however, drying north winds following rain helpful in minimizing losses.

Hopland, Mendocino County October 17, 1955

As yet, it's too early to tell how feed conditions will be on the winter range. We've had little or no rain so far this fall. It's been warmer than normal here since October 1. Dry grass is in good condition.

Normally, we don't carry over any ewe lambs. Last spring and in May of 1954, we bought 90 replacement lambs. There will be 25 fewer bred ewes in our flock this year than last, since this many were culled out.

We feed our ewes from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of 41 percent cottonseed pellets per head during September and October and about one pound of hay per head. We lamb in November, at which time we step our daily alfalfa ration up to three pounds per head.

Baled hay is selling at about \$35 to \$40 per ton. This is a lot higher than

last year's prices—maybe \$10 to \$20 per ton higher.

—A. P. Matthews

Plymouth, Amador County October 15, 1955

I would certainly like to see prices on sheep worked out so that they are stable. In 1954 we sold our lambs for 23 cents at the ranch. This year (1955) we got 18½ cents. What will prices be in 1956? Our operation costs are going up every year from four to 20 percent. Farming is one of the only businesses where you buy at retail prices and sell at wholesale prices.

Fair conditions should prevail on the fall and winter ranges, but they won't be up to normal. We are waiting for the fall rains. It has been dry and hot here since the first of October.

We supplement our winter feed with molasses and ground oats, plus oat hay. Alfalfa hay is selling at \$22 per ton loose and \$28 per ton baled. These prices are about \$10 per ton higher than a year ago.

We are having more trouble with coyotes than usual. Trappers here just have too much area per man to cover.

—Fred Matulich

Windsor, Sonoma County October 14, 1955

There will be plentiful dry feed on the fall and winter ranges, but we need rain to start grass growing.

There will be a few more bred ewes in our flock this year than last. We are carrying over about the same number of ewe lambs.

We feed alfalfa, molasses and rolled barley when it is necessary to supplement our range feed. Alfalfa is selling for \$35 per ton baled. Hay prices are a little higher than a year ago.

We have never had any trouble with coyotes, just with dogs.

—Paul Meier and Son

COLORADO

Week clear and dry; some wind in east. Temperatures normal in west, slightly above in east. Very light precipitation at a few stations. Winter grains mostly good; some

planting. Livestock mostly very good; heavy movement to winter ranges and market.

Collbran, Mesa County October 15, 1955

There is a trapper here 10 months of the year who is a real good worker and he has kept coyote numbers down.

Dry conditions here haven't helped the feed outlook for the winter range.

We feed 40 percent checkers during the winter.

There aren't any ewe lambs in our flock this year. Last year we kept 25 head. There are about the same number of bred ewes this year as last.

—A. J. McKee

Cotopaxi, Fremont County October 17, 1955

We use milo and cottonseed as winter supplements. If rubber weed bothers our livestock, we add plenty of wheat bran. Alfalfa hay is selling at \$20 per ton loose and \$25 per ton baled. These prices are about \$10 per ton less than a year ago.

This is mostly cattle country here, and little effort has been made to keep coyote numbers down.

Warm and dry weather has prevailed here since the first of October. This has improved feed conditions as it has cured the forage before it freezes. Winter range conditions should be fair here.

—Kenneth McNew

Craig, Moffat County October 3, 1955

I am wondering if I should gamble and send my lambs to the central market and watch the price fall \$2 and \$3 the week the lambs go in as has happened the past two years, or should I contract them in the country at a price with which I can at least break even?

The range is spotty here. Feed is good some places and very dry in others. We haven't had enough rain here all year, and the summer range was worse than a year ago.

Some fat lambs have been contracted here between \$17.25 and \$18.25. Feed-

ers have been contracted from \$17 to \$17.50, and fine woolled and crossbred ewe lambs at 18 cents.

Some yearling ewes have sold here at from \$22.50 to \$24; fine-wooled ewes from Wyoming brought \$22.50 and crossbred ewes (whitefaced) reached \$24.

We are keeping the coyotes pretty well under control in our area wherever the 1080 poison is used. But miss a year of poisoning, and the coyotes show up in a hurry. We need to get some poison on the forest where my only coyote loss occurs. Bear are also killers on the summer range.

—Lewis R. Livingston

Meeker, Rio Blanco County October 26, 1955

Coyote numbers are about the same here, but bobcats are much more numerous. Cats just don't seem to take much to poison anymore and they won't pull the cyanide guns. Besides that, steel traps aren't being used much anymore.

It looks like the squeeze is really on. Everything we buy goes up, and everything we sell goes down. How long can this go on and agriculture still produce? Everyone except the rancher is making more now than ever before.

We supplement our winter feed with

alfalfa pellets and Purina Range Checkers. Alfalfa hay is selling at \$15 per ton loose and \$20 in the bale. These prices are about \$10 per ton lower than last year's.

Dry and warm weather here since the first of October has adversely affected the fall and winter range outlook. These ranges should be in fair condition, however, and better than a year ago.

About 20 percent fewer ewe lambs are being carried over this year, although there will be about the same number of bred ewes in our flock.

Some crossbred whitefaced yearling ewes have sold here at \$22.50 per head.

—Carl Seeley

Springfield, Baca County October 15, 1955

The outlook for feed on the fall and winter ranges is good—the best in four or five years. There will be some maize pasture and considerable wheat pasture if we get more moisture. Nearly all wheat has a fair growth.

It has been dry here with some frost since the first of October. The frost has hurried feed cutting.

We have kept about the same number of ewe lambs this year as a year ago. There aren't many sheep here.

Most wool from this section was consigned to the National Wool Marketing Corporation.

We feed either cottonseed or soybean cake or a mixture of the same with grain, dehydrated hay, molasses and minerals as a winter supplement. Loose alfalfa hay is selling at \$15 per ton and baled hay is bringing \$20 per ton. These prices are about the same as last year's.

There are more coyotes here than usual. We think they have come in from somewhere else.

—J. T. McEndree

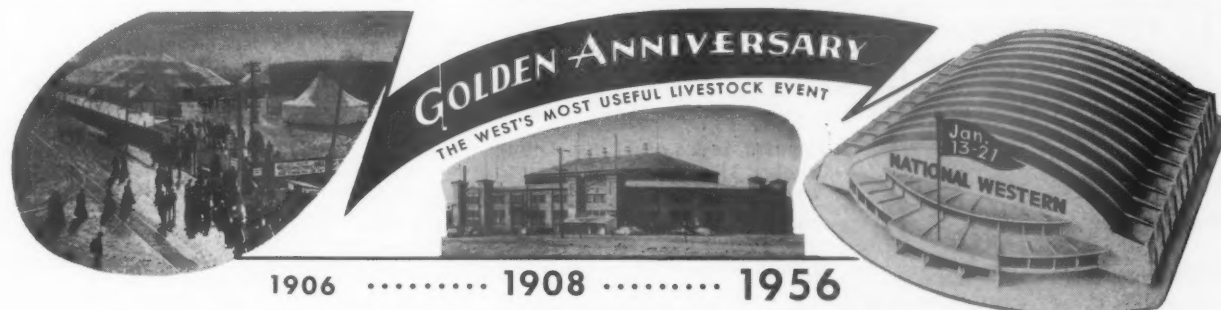
IDAHO

Temperatures averaged normal in north and much above normal in other sections. Cool spell accompanied rains early in week, but temperatures recovered quickly to well above normal by Thursday. Precipitation ranged from heavy in north and moderate in southwest, to little or none at many points in south-central and east. Rains again delayed completion of grain harvest in north.

American Falls, Power County October 15, 1955

Sheep operators have got to formulate a policy of better care of sheep for larger lamb crops, heavier lambs and more and better wool, if they are to survive in the sheep business. In the years gone by, this was a dignified business; now it seems we are in a different position.

We are hoping that the promotion



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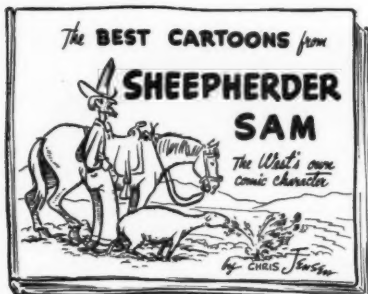
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program under Section 708 will improve the use of sheep products, and it should at least make the grower feel good. It seems that we are producing a product that isn't popular with the people.

Range on the foothills is in good condition, but the Arco desert is very dry. Feed on the low ranges has dried up quite a bit since the first of October.

I believe there will be fewer ewe lambs carried over and fewer bred ewes in this area this year than last.

Some purebred Dubois yearling Rambouillet ewes have sold here at from \$20 to \$22 per head. Some crossbred whitefaced yearling ewes have brought \$21 and \$22 per head here too.

I usually feed a barley pellet in the winter months. This winter I will use at least a 50 percent beet pellet. Alfalfa hay is selling at from \$16 to \$18 per ton loose and \$18 per ton in the bale. This is about the same price range for hay as last year, although farmers have more hay this year.

—Vern Eames

Rupert, Minidoka County

October 14, 1955

We have sold our farm and small flock of Panama sheep. Of course, we will always be interested in the sheep industry.

—E. H. Elmore

MONTANA

Unseasonably warm. Scattered showers first two days, no precipitation thereafter. Weather ideal for harvesting. Soil moisture short in most areas for germination of winter wheat; stands spotty. Stock water becoming short in southeast and north. Livestock good to excellent.

Augusta, Lewis and Clark County

October 15, 1955

The outlook for feed on the fall and winter ranges is not too good at the present time. It has been very dry here since the first of October, and grass is dry and brittle.

We supplement our winter feed with 20 percent protein pellets. Alfalfa hay is selling at from \$16 to \$20 per ton loose and from \$20 to \$25 per ton baled. These are similar prices to last year's.

Lambs have all been shipped from this area at an average weight of about 80 pounds each.

Coyotes are nearly extinct in this area because of a coyote exterminator used by the Fish and Game Commission.

—Fred S. Scherrer

Lolo, Missoula County

October 15, 1955

We supplement our winter feed with mostly whole oats and barley, fortified with a high vitamin concentrate, particularly A and D.

Alfalfa hay prices are about the same as last year—\$20 per ton loose and \$25 per ton in the bale.

Grass is growing well here, and the feed outlook for the fall and winter range is good. It has been warm and dry since the first of October. Where there was enough previous moisture, this is good growing weather.

There will be about a five to 10 percent increase in the number of bred ewes in our flock this year compared to a year ago. We will carry over about the same number of ewe lambs.

Government trappers keep the number of coyotes in this section down.

—David L. Schroeder

Sunburst, Toole County

October 22, 1955

Mild weather has prevailed here since the first of September. Feed on the fall and winter ranges should be fair. The summer range was better a year ago when we had more rain.

Some yearling ewes recently sold at \$22 per head.

Predators haven't bothered us much, although there is supposed to be a pair of gray wolves in this area which my men saw not more than three weeks ago during harvest.

—Mildred Simmes

NEW MEXICO

Clear, sunny, warm weather, with no precipitation, ideal for late harvesting operations. Winter grains mostly planted in east and up to good stands; some fields being pastured. Northwestern dryland winter grain areas still too dry for preparation of fields or planting. Ranges very good in east and part of south, but dry in northwest. Livestock generally in good condition; marketing lambs and calves continues.

OREGON

Temperatures averaged normal to slightly below in extreme northeast, normal to above remainder of State. Rains or rain showers first of period in east and all but last two days in west. Showers followed by clear warming weather set up ideal conditions for seeding fall grain which is going forward rapidly in Columbia Basin.

Ashland, Jackson County

September 30, 1955

Wool sales have been very slow here. Earlier sales were reported all the way from 41 cents to 50 cents.

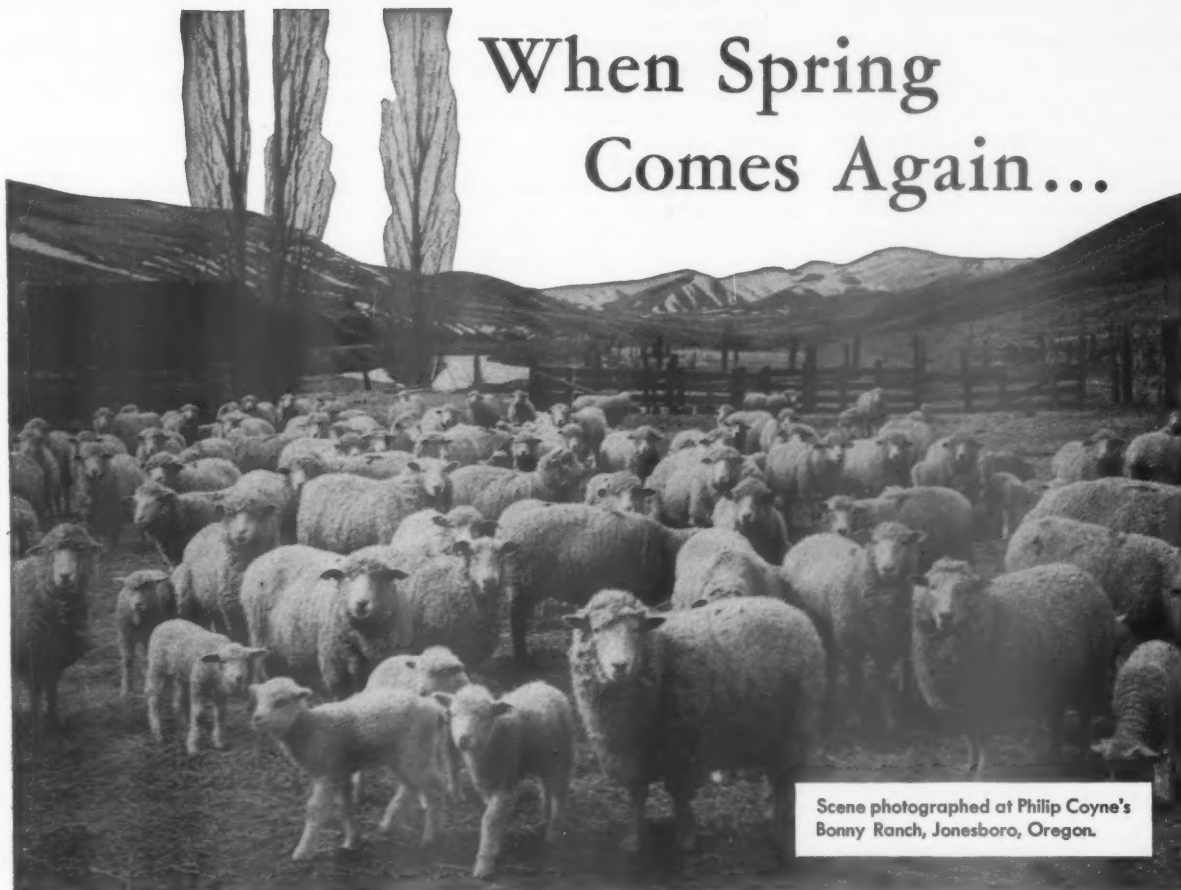
Feed on the fall and winter ranges will be very short if there is any. Feed here is entirely burned up. This has been the driest year in the county's history.

Very few of the feeder lambs have been contracted here. The contract figure was \$13.50.

Although the coyote is far from being under control, we have had very little trouble with them. (One ewe was lost during lambing.)

The past few days several bear have been in the area, being driven in by the nearby forest fires. Although bear are not sheep killers, being scavengers by nature, their presence keeps the

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flock stirred up, resulting in small bunches being frightened away from the main flock.

—Gordon R. Serpa

Dayville, Grant County
October 14, 1955

Alfalfa hay is selling here at \$30 per ton loose and \$35 per ton baled. These prices are slightly higher than a year ago.

We have had more coyotes this year than for the past while. This has been due to slackening the poison program.

Showers and warm weather here since the first of October should give us good conditions on our fall and winter ranges. The rains started feed on these ranges.

We are carrying over fewer ewe lambs this year than last.

During the winter we feed our ewes half pound of cottoncake per head, daily.

—W. C. Stewart

Freewater, Umatilla County
October 24, 1955

Alfalfa hay is selling here at \$28 per ton in the bale. This price is about \$8 per ton higher than a year ago.

Grass is making good fall growth here and fall and winter ranges will probably be good this year.

—Norton Taylor

SOUTH DAKOTA

Warm beginning of week to lower 20's morning of last day. Very light precipitation in northeast and northern Black Hills, none elsewhere. No appreciable rainfall in State last three weeks. Topsoil moisture short in eastern half; subsoil short over State. Winter wheat and rye showing green. Picked corn fields providing pasture for livestock; otherwise, pasture feed generally short.

Belle Fourche, Butte County
October 15, 1955

Coyotes are very scarce here because of continuous poisoning and hunting in planes. We have had very good cooperation on this score from the Fish and Game Department.

Ranges in this section have been

spotty, with nearly everyone short of stock water. Some of the ranchers are having wells dug with poor results. Sheep are having to go long distances to get water, and the feed supply is very dry and brittle.

I feed corn during the cold part of the winter and switch to soybean cake about a month before lambing. Loose alfalfa hay is selling at from \$15 to \$18 per ton and baled hay is selling at about \$20 per ton. These are about the same prices as last year. Our crop of mature hay this year was very short.

—Clarence E. Davis

Buffalo, Harding County
October 15, 1955

There will be a third fewer ewe lambs carried over this year than a winter ago. We will have the same number of bred ewes, however.

We feed Lincoy 40 percent protein with corn added as a supplemental feed in cold weather. Hay prices are about \$5 lower per ton this year than last. Loose alfalfa hay is selling at from \$13 to \$15 per ton and baled hay brings from \$17.50 to \$21.

Coyote numbers reduced here because of airplane control and a good hunter.

It's been a little too dry here since the first of October and grass is very brittle. Feed on the fall and winter ranges looks very short and droughty.

Some whitefaced crossbred yearling ewes have sold here from \$18.50 to \$21 per head.

—Cather Clanton

Buffalo, Harding County
October 15, 1955

Outlook for feed on the fall and winter ranges is good. Ample roughage has been kept over from former years.

There will be the same number of ewes bred in our flock this year as last. Our lambs were never better than they were this year.

The highest prices paid recently for crossbred (whitefaced) yearling ewes was \$21, while some sold as low as \$19.

As a winter supplemental feed we use mostly cottonseed pellets with Lincoy soybean pellets and some corn. Alfalfa hay prices are about the same as a year ago—loose hay is \$15 per ton and baled hay is \$20 per ton.

Coyotes are no problem here. Plane hunters and poisoning have seen to this.

—H. W. Clarkson

Interior, Jackson County
October 24, 1955

We're having Indian Summer here. We had about 4½ inches of rain on September 5 and 6 and only two light frosts and ranges are all green.

We didn't keep any ewe lambs this

fall, and we cut our ewe herd in half due to the uncertain prices.

I supplement my feed with barley and alfalfa hay silage when needed and at lambing time.

Coyote numbers have increased in this area. This is because we live too close to a National Park with its protection laws.

—Leslie C. Crew

Newell, Butte County
October 15, 1955

A larger number of lambs were sold from here in July and August than usual. Prices have been very steady from \$16.80 to \$17.50 for wethers and up to \$18 for ewe lambs.

Hay is scarce on the upland range, but fall pastures are good. Grain has grown well here since the fall rains.

There will be a slight gain in the number of bred ewes in our flock this year. Ewe lamb numbers, however, will be about the same.

From \$20 to \$21 has bought most of the yearling ewes in this area, although there aren't many.

There have been no wool transactions here lately, but the price seems to be lower.

I feed a mixture of alfalfa and corn ground with about 12 percent molasses as a supplement. Alfalfa hay is selling at \$15 per ton loose and \$20 per ton in the bale, about the same as last year.

We haven't had any trouble with coyotes here for a long time.

—Albert Cram

TEXAS

Fair weather, with cool, crisp nights and warm days persisted most of week. Some moderate, local rains in extreme south early in week as cooler weather arrived. No frost or freezing even in extreme northwest. Active seeding of wheat, small grains and winter legumes in northern half. Wheat previously seeded, up to good stands. Fall and winter pasture prospects continued to brighten and all classes of cattle improving.

Pipecreek, Bandera County
October 22, 1955


We feed a 30 percent mixture of meal and salt as a winter supplement. Hay is about \$25 per ton loose and \$27 per ton baled. These are slightly cheaper prices than a year ago.

Government trappers are keeping coyote numbers down.

The outlook for feed on the fall and winter ranges is very poor. It has been dry here since the first of October.

We are carrying over about 25 percent fewer bred ewes this winter than last. About the same number of ewe lambs have been kept for replacement.

—Milton Leibold



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UTAH

Cedar City, Iron County October 15, 1955

Within five more years, or maybe sooner, most sheepmen will be out of business unless the price received for wool and lambs is increased.

The outlook for feed on the fall and winter ranges is good in places and better than average on the whole. We've had some frost here, but feed is in good condition.

There will be very little difference in the number of ewe lambs and bred ewes that we carry in our flocks this year compared with a year ago.

We feed grain pellets and 16 to 20 percent protein with a proper proportion of bone meal during the winter. Hay prices here are about 25 percent higher than last year — \$28 per ton for loose hay delivered and \$34 per ton for delivered baled hay.

Coyotes are becoming more numerous here. Why? Because there are fewer trappers, and less poison bait is being put out.

—A. C. Seegmiller

Garden City, Rich County October 17, 1955

The fall feed here is better than usual. Where we've had any moisture the feed is much better.

We use a barley pellet which makes a very good supplemental feed. This is made up of 1600 pounds of barley, 200 pounds of cotton cake, 100 pounds of beans, 50 pounds of bonemeal, molasses and salt.

Hay is less expensive this year than it was last. Loose alfalfa sells at \$18 per ton and baled from \$20 to \$25 per ton.

Everyone in this area carries over about the same number of ewes each year. No yearling ewes have changed hands here recently.

We have to feed hay four or five months of the year in this part of the country, and it makes the winters quite expensive.

We do not have any coyotes here.

—Russell Satterthwaite

Panguitch, Garfield County October 14, 1955

I don't know as yet how the feed will be on the winter range. It has been dry here with cold nights since the first of October, and feed is drying up.

I believe that the coyote situation here is about the same as during the past two years. There are not very many coyotes, and losses are quite small.

We supplement our winter feed with 20 percent protein range pellets. Loose alfalfa hay is selling for about \$25 per ton, nearly the same as last year.

—Albert D. Sevy

Panguitch, Garfield County October 13, 1955

We need a storm here very much. The weather — hot sun and winds — has been very tough on our range forage.

We have carried over fewer ewe lambs this year than last. Our bred ewe numbers, too, will be about 10 percent less.

We feed mostly cottonseed cake as a supplemental feed during the winter months. Alfalfa hay is selling at \$20 per ton loose and \$25 baled — the same as a year ago.

Trappers are keeping coyote numbers in this area down.

—Blaine E. Sevy

Vernal, Uintah County October 13, 1955

We usually feed 43 percent oat cake as a concentrated supplemental feed during the winter, but this year we will feed straight barley. Loose alfalfa hay is selling at \$25 per ton.

Dry weather here causes the winter feed outlook to be very poor.

Coyotes are more numerous here this year than usual. Trappers just aren't on the job.

—John L. Siddoway

WASHINGTON

Rain over entire State. Temperatures slightly below normal in most localities. However, minimum temperatures generally above freezing in all areas other than northern half of east. Seeding winter wheat about finished; wheat up in most localities. Adequate moisture for present, subsoil moisture below normal over most of wheat section. Grass-fed cattle being marketed. Pastures good in west, improving in east.

Moses Lake, Grant County October 17, 1955

If open weather continues, feed on the fall and winter ranges should be very good. It has a good start. We've had considerable rain since the first of

October and it has given grass a good start.

Far fewer ewe lambs are being kept for replacements this year than last, but we will have about the same number of bred ewes.

Fine-wooled yearling ewes have sold here at \$22 per head.

Some quarter blood wool sold in this area at \$1.04 clean basis.

We supplement our winter feed with pea nibs and oats. Alfalfa hay is selling at \$20 per ton loose and \$25 per ton baled. These are higher prices than we paid last year.

Poisoning has kept coyote numbers in this area down.

—Don Goodwin

Moses Lake, Grant County October 22, 1955

Our main problem is the low prices we receive for both our wool and lambs as opposed to our high costs. Consequently, many sheepmen are selling their herds.

Ranges have been good here all year. Moisture has been a little short this year.

Sebastian Etulain

Sunnyside, Yakima County October 4, 1955

More rain this year brought us better general range conditions. Feed on the fall and winter ranges should be good.

About 90 percent of the feeder lambs and all of the fats have been contracted in this area. Fat lambs went at \$18 and feeders contracted for \$17.25. Whitefaced crossbred ewe lambs sold at \$18.50 and mixed lamb lots went at \$17.

Whitefaced crossbred yearling ewes have sold here from \$22.50 to \$25 recently.

The income we get from our lambs can't pay high operating costs, not at least at 1955 prices.

—C. F. Flowers

WYOMING

Gillette, Campbell County October 15, 1955

Feed on the fall and winter ranges should be extra good. We've had a few good rains here since the first of October and they've helped.

Fine-wooled yearling ewes recently sold here from \$20 to \$22 per head and whitefaced crossbreds brought from \$19 to \$20.

We supplement our winter feed with 41 percent cottonseed cake. Last year we fed 20 percent corn cake with good results.

Loose alfalfa hay is selling at \$20

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per ton. Last year hay sold at from \$35 to \$40 per ton.

There are about the same number of coyotes here—not many.

—Reed & Morse

Robertson, Uinta County October 25, 1955

I have been feeding Sperry's Sheep (20 percent) Pellets as a winter supplement.

Coyote numbers are nearly the same here. I think there are a few coyotes that are wised up and won't touch sheep dead or alive.

The outlook for feed on the fall and winter range is very poor. It has been dry here since the first of October and feed has been dry and scarce.

—Joseph E. Rasmussen



OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

1956

JANUARY	FEBRUARY
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SHEEPMEN'S CALENDAR

National Association Events

JANUARY 23-26, 1956: 91ST ANNUAL MEETING, NWGA, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

AUGUST 16-17, 1956: NATIONAL RAM SALE, OGDEN, UTAH.

Conventions and Meetings

November 10-12: Oregon Wool Growers' Convention, Portland, Oregon.

November 13-15: Washington Wool Growers Convention, Yakima, Washington.

November 16-17: National Lamb Feeders' Convention, Denver, Colorado.

November 16-18: Montana Wool Growers' Convention, Great Falls, Montana.

December 5-7: Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers' Convention, Ft. Worth, Texas.

December 10: Nevada Wool Growers' Annual Meeting, Elko, Nevada.

January 8-11, 1956: American National Cattlemen's Convention, New Orleans, La.

January 9-11, 1956: Utah Wool Growers' Convention, Salt Lake City, Utah.

JANUARY 23-26, 1956: NWGA CONVENTION, FT. WORTH, TEXAS.

Sales

November 11-16: National Columbia Sale, Ogden, Utah.

November 14: Suffolk Bred Ewe Sale, Ogden, Utah.

AUGUST 16-17, 1956: NATIONAL RAM SALE, OGDEN, UTAH.

Shows

November 11-16: Golden Spike National Livestock Show, Ogden, Utah.

November 11-16: National Columbia Show and Sale, Ogden, Utah.

November 25-December 3: International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago, Illinois.

January 13-21, 1956: National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colorado.

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TWO colorful and valuable printed pieces have been prepared by your National Wool Growers Association for distribution at State and National Wool Growers Association conventions.

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The other is a 16-page, two-color brochure which will give you summarization of the activities of your National and State Wool Growers Association for 1955. The booklet reminds that—"Now More than Ever"—your support of these associations is needed.

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Advertisers Index

Camp Wagons	22
Ahlender Mfg. Co.	1
Wm. E. Madsen and Sons Mfg. Co.	1
Dogs	22
Peterson's Stock Farm	23
Sheep Dog Directory	23
Equipment and Supplies	25
Pendleton Woolen Mills	1
The Colorado Fuel and Iron Corporation	1
Feeds	18-19
Nixon and Co.	33
Ralston Purina Company	3
Rex Wheat Germ Oil	25
Stansbury Salt Company	31
Miscellaneous	32
National Western Stock Show	22
Sheepherder Sam	3
Sheep Ranch For Rent	3
Remedies	3rd Cover
American Cyanamid Company	6
Lederle Laboratory Division	3
Seeds	2nd Cover
Bodie Seeds, Ltd.	25
Wool	35
National Wool Marketing Corporation	22
SHEEP	33
Columbias	25
Columbia Sheep Breeders Association of America	35
Corriedales	22
American Corriedale Association, Inc.	29
Hampshires	27
American Hampshire Sheep Association	34
Miscellaneous	32
Breeders Directory	34
Sales	4th Cover
Chas. Howland Estate Dispersal	32
National Ram Sale	34
Suffolk Bred Ewe Sale	34
Suffolks	34
American Suffolk Sheep Society	34
National Suffolk Sheep Association	34

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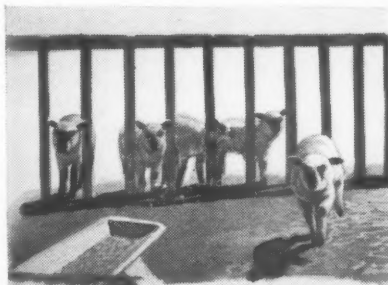
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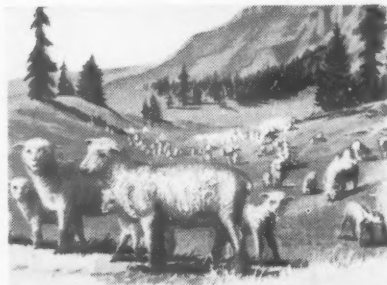
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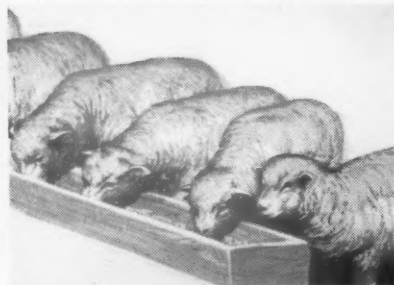
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